INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are ... four times their paid-up capital.
I.7

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XVIII NO. 207— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I-8

## Police Raid Congress Offices In Bengal.

### SICK INMATES OF CONGRESS HOSPITAL ARRESTED.

### Zamindar's Son Jailed For Taking Part In No-Tax Campaign.

(From Our Correspondent)
SIRAJGANJ, Sept. 15.

The local Congress Office was searched yesterday by the police. The house was locked up and sealed. But nobody was arrested.

Mr. Dakshina Charan Gupta of Sylhet Bar, son of a Zemindar of Aloa who arrested on charge participating in the no-tax campaign was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default six weeks' additional imprisonment. He refused to take part in the proceedings.

Eleven sick inmates were arrested and sent up to the lock-up.

### ZAMINDAR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

—:o:—

CRIME OF HARBOURING CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

(From Our Correspondent)
KUSHTIA, Sept. 14.

Taraknath Saha of Amla, a zemindar and merchant, has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under Section 157 I.P.C. for the alleged offence of harbouring Congress volunteers in his house which the latter are occupying under a sub-lease from the previous lessee.

### Noakhali Congress Office Searched.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)
NOAKHALI, Sept. 15.

The office of the District Congress Committee was searched by the Kotwali Police and Jitendra Nath Chowdhury Muktear, the captain of volunteers and Binay Kumar Ghese, a young volunteer were taken under arrest. The copies of the leaflet entitled "Congress Sankalpa" issued by the Congress Committee were seized.

SICK INMATES ARRESTED

The Bani Mandir, the Congress office of Diamond Harbour which been converted into hospital for the treatment of the sick and the injured Satyagrahis was searched by the police and the house locked.

### 70 WOMEN CONVICTED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, September 13.

It is understood that, up till now, about 70 women in Calcutta have been convicted of offences committed in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

Srimati Labanyaprabha Devi (Biswas), Srimati Dhan Koar (a Punjabi woman), Srimati Bindubati Devi, Srimati Suhashini Guha Roy, Srimati Niroda Sundari Das and Srimati Ambalika Roy Chowdhury, who were undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail, Alipore, have, it is understood, been transferred to Krishnagore. A. P.

## Contempt Of Court Case Against "The Statesman".

### "LIKELY TO PREJUDICE DEFENCE OF ACCUSED."

### "Underlying Assumption That Counsel Was Involved In The Crime."

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

On an application by the accused in the Chittagong Armoury Raid case now pending before the Special Tribunal, Justices Jack and Pankridge issued a rule calling upon the "Statesman" Limited and the Editor and printer of the same to show cause why they should not be committed to prison or otherwise dealt with according to law for contempt of court in connection with the publication of an article in the paper of August 28 last and other subsequent dates It was urged that the articles were the grossest contempt of court with intention of prejudicing a fair trial of the accused by presupposing their guilt and creating a public feeling to the prejudices of the petitioners.

Moving the application on behalf of Anantala Singh and other accused persons in the case Mr. N. K. Basu said it would appear that many persons were not being tried before the Special Tribunal at Chittagong appointed under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. Some of these accused persons were undefended when the tial began but later council of this court Mr. Sarat C. Bose appeared for two of the accused persons.

"VIOLENTLY ABUSIVE ARTICLE."

Thereupon on August 28 last the "Statesman" wrote an article which in the opinion of Mr. Basu was a gross contempt of court under the rulings of this court and other courts. Not only did this article, continued Mr. Basu presuppose the guilt and prejudice the trial of the accused persons but it was a violently abusive article so far as the counsel in the case was concerned. Moreover what was one of the grossest cases of contempt of court was that there was an underlyng assumption in the whole article that the counsel engaged for the defence was involved in crime and that crime was presupposed to exist.

"RAIDERS."

"I submit this is one of the grossest cases of contempt of court that your Lordships can possibly imagine" remarked Mr. Basu. After publication of the article Mr. Bose drew the attention of the tribunal to the article, specially, the portion where the accused were referred to as "Chittagong raiders" and said that this expression presupposed the guilt of the persons undergoing their trial. It was then stated in the press by some mistake or other that the president of the Tribunal had decided to refer the matter to the High Court.

"WE REGRET THE SLIP."

Thereupon on August 31 the "Statesman" quoted as follows "Mr. Serat Basu on Friday objected at Chittagong to the use of the word 'raider' in a teference in the "Statesman" to men now undertrial at Chittagong for the part they are alleged to have taken in the raid. After consultation the President of court decided to refer the matter to the High Court. We need not say that nothing was further from our mind than to affect in any way the mind of the tribunal trying those men nor do we believe that it could be marred by the use of the word 'raiders' without the adjective 'alleged.' Where juries are not concerned courts in England have been quick in refusing to admit that the mind of the bench can be influenced by an accidental slip in a newspaper. We regret, the slip nevertheless."

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION OF CRIME.

"This was a most impertinent piece of advice" commented Mr Basu "given to the High Court at a time when the Editor of the "Statesman" thought that the matter was being referred to the High Court and it was suggested that because the jurors are not concerned in the case, therefore, Your Lordships will not act upon it."

"My point is this" proceeded Mr. Basu "That even an insult to counsel apart from the insult to client is contempt of court. Abusing counsel while engaged in a case is contempt of court" he submitted. this article in the "Statesman" was certainly an attack on counsel and the underlying assumption was that counsel was as much involved in crime as the client.

Justice Jack: "No. Do you mean to say that evey attack on counsel is contempt of court?"

Mr. Basu: "Every attack on counsel if it tends to deter counsel from taking up defence or prosecution

(Continued on Page 5.)

### NO REPUDIATION OF WAR DEBTS.

—:o:—

### Britain Denies Washington Rumours.

### FISHER'S PURELY PRIVATE TRIP TO U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is authoritatively declared in London that Sir Warren Fishers' visit to United States is purely private.—Reuter.

### No Revision Of Debt Agreement

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The British Delegation circles emphatically deny, the American report that the British Government are endeavouring to secure a revision of the debt agreement. —Reuter.

An earlier Reuter message from Washington stated that a political sensation was created by the visit of Sir Warren Fisher and Mr. Thomas Jones, Deputy Secretary of British cabinet and their conferring with State officials. The belief was prevalent that the object of their visit was to secure the reduction of British debt to U. S.

(For Fuller Details See page 8.)

### BRITISH LEGAL EXPERTS FOR IRAQ.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Baghdad.—A uniform system of justice for Iraquis, and foreigners alike on the ground that special measures to safeguard interests of foreigners are no longer required owing to the high standard of justice now being administered by the courts in Iraq, is the outstanding feature of a draft judicial agreement between Britain and Iraq. The League Council will discuss this draft agreement in Geneva tomorrow (Tuesday). If the League Council approves of the draft, subsequent ratification of the draft by the Parliaments of Britain and Iraq is necessary before it can come into force. It has been stipulated in it that nine British legal experts should be appointed for a period of ten years.—Reuter.

### Lady Candidate For Paddington Bye Election.

—:o:—

LONDON, September 15.

South Paddington bye-election due to death of Captain King will be marked by the appearance of another United Empire Party candidate, namely Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson, wife of Lieut-Colonel Neil Graham Stewart-Richardson, prospective Independent candidate for Epping Division Mr. Churchills constituency. —Reuter.

### Governor And C. In C. Of Bermuda Dead.

—:o:—

LONDON, September 15.

The death has occurred of Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Jean Bols, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, since 1927.—Reuter.

### R. S. PANDIT SENTENCED.

—:o:—

### Gharwal Day Speech.

### ONE YEAR RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

ALLAHABAD, September 15.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister, Honorary Secretary of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee, has been sentenced by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, to one years' Rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default another three months', under section 124-A, for making a seditious speech on the Gharwali Day.—

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL.

Mr. Wood, Acting Superintendent of Police, filed the Government order to prosecute the accused and translation of the speech of the accused on Gharwali Day, 17th August.

The C. I. D. Officers who took notes of the speech deposed to the accuracy of the report. Extracts from the speech were read, showing that the accused had referred to Gharwali Regiments' disaffection, the Peshawar incidents, Shan-Sunni disputes and the Congress Working Committee's resolution calling upon Military and Police to resign.

NO INSULT TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Questioned by the Magistrate Mr. Pandit admitted he made the speech but challenged the accuracy of the report and declined to take any further prat in the proceedings or to plead. He added he did not call Lord Irwin a dacoit as reported but he meant Government officials who drew pay without the consent of the people of India which amounted to robbery. He meant no personal insult to any public servant, much less Lord Irwin.

The District Magistrate passed orders immediately accepting the accused's explanation as regards his reference to Lord Irwin but finding the accused guilty under Section 124-A and holding that the speech came under the section. The Magistrate said the speech was thoroughly mischievous and for that there was no excuse. The Magistrate referred to the fact that of all places in India, Allahabad was a place where no one had been hurt or by the police.

The Magistrate, sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default further three months' imprisonment.

FIVE OTHER CONGRESSMEN.

Pandit Jagannath Prasad Shukul, member, Allahabad Municipality, and four others were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing liquor shops. One volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonmentfor picketing Modern High School.

Twenty picketers were arrested to-day in Allahabad Cutcherry for picketing toddy shop auctions conducted by Excise authorities.—A. P.

### EX-SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

### Transferred From Delhi Jail.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, September 15.

Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, sentenced two Congress volunteers to six months' simple imprisonment under section 32 of the Police Act. He also sentenced two volunteers to four and a half months' rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.

I understand Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was taken to Allahabad from Delhi Jail on Saturday last. Whether he is kept in Naini Jail (Allahabad) or taken to some other prison is not known here.

### BOMBAY GOVERNOR NOT NOT GOING TO SIMLA.

—:o:—

SIMLA, September 15.

The statement published in the press that the Governor of Bombay is shortly visiting Simla is entirely incorrect.—A. P.

### FRONTIER SITUATION.

—:o:—

### Air Action Against Tribes Continues.

### NO MILITARY OPERATIONS ON SUNDAY.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

No military operations took place yesterday in Kurram. A hostile Lashkar in the Peiwar area was definitely dispersed. The bombing of the hostile sections of Chamkanis continued from 10th to 13th instant. On 12th instant Khassadars had a small encounter with a hostile Khwezai section of the Mohmands in the Central Mohmand territory.

Pressure on the Khani Khel section of Chamkand has been maintained by the Royal Air Force and air offensive action has been taken against them on 14th and 15th instant by two flights of bomber aircraft which are still detached at Arawali landing ground. Reconnaissance aircraft continued to watch over the tribal areas but no unusual activity was reported.—A. P.

### All Quiet In Kurram.

SIMLA, September 15.

The Chitral Relief Column arrived at Miras on Sunday. All is quiet in Kurram. The reconnaissance over Peiwar Area on Sunday reported that Lashtar had been definitely dispersed.

The meeting advertised for Sunday near Nurazai Bannu District did not take place and the troops who had been sent there returned without incident. The Wazir and Bannuchi "maliks" cooperated effectively.—A. P.

### A HOLD UP ON CHARASADA ROAD.

—:o:—

### Leader Of Gang Shot Dead.

PESHAWAR, September 15.

A gang of seven persons, one Afridi and six Khattaks, Peshawar Road, on Sunday at Bridge. They stopped [illegible] and a party at the middle of the bridge. They fired 20 shots using two revolvers from the passengers. Gul Pasand, a lambardar, put up heroic resistance and fired a revolver killing the leader of the gang.—A. P.

### C. P. "WAR" COUNCIL PRESSIDENT ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, September 15.

Mr. Ganesh Sridhar Patwardhan, Secretary, C. P. Marathi "War Council" and six others were arrested this afternoon on charge of picketing and advising volunteers to picket the excise sales.—A. P.

### Forest Satyagrahis In Full Swing In Panvel.

(From A Correspondent)
PANVEL, Sept. 15.

The Panvel Forest Satyagraha is in full swing. The second Satyagraha Mandal consisting of following members was arrested. Messrs. Gandadhar Khare, Vishnu Soman and Mahadeo Kunte. They were tried under section 117 379 I.P.C. and convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Baburao Apte and Mr. Moreshwar Bhide weresentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Among the peasants Balya Patil, Raghunath Mokal, Ganu Thakur, Ambhya Thakur, Tukaram Mhatra and Maruti Panhale were all sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Taluka Congress House and Sit. Sarmalkar's House were searched under the Cyclostyle Ordinance.

### 7 PICKETERS JAILED.

—:o:—

### Two Boy Volunteers Sent To Reformatory.

The following volunteers, who were arrested at Carnac Bunder on Saturday were tried on Monday and were sentenced as under.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambika Nankoo | 3 Months R. I. |
| Maruti Govind | 3 Months R. I. |
| Narayan Govind Shinde | 4 Months R. I. |
| Nana Ganpat Nalkde | " " |
| Ramcharan Sumait | " " |
| Pandharinath Pandurang | " " |
| Ganpat Kaloo | " " |

Two boy volunteers viz. (1) Harilal Sunderji, (2) Balchand Kanaiyalal, have been sent to the Reformatory Institution.

## "Staggered At The Return Of Fascists".

### IS GERMANY HEADING TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP?

### DISTRIBUTION OF PARTIES IN NEW REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin.—The end of the Election campaign was marked by rioting in the capital and in provinces. A very serious encounter occured at Berlin, last evening, when large crowds of Communists assembled at their headquarters at Bulow Square, and fired at several lorries containing the National Socialists which passed by the Square as a result of which one National Socialist was killed and several were wounded. The police with great difficulty cleared the Square. A dozen National Socialists were seriously injured elsewhere in the city by bottles of hydrochloric acid hurled at them.

As a result of similar clashes five were wounded at Munster, six at Hanau and seven at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Later.—Two persons were killed and a number injured in Berlin in the course of small outbreaks but the police were able to cope with the disturbances.

400 persons were arrested in Berlin last night, and to-day, but most of them were released later. Accurate survey of the voting situation is unlikely before midnight. —Reuter.

### COMPLETE CONFUSION TO POLITICAL LIFE

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—The general election has brought complete confusion to Germany's political life. Sweeping victories of the National Socialist Party (Fascists) will create unprecedented situation in the new Reichstag which will have over 200. Deputies of the National Socialist, German National and Communist Parties. Their opponents will be the Middle Parties who will have to form a coalition against the extremists if Germany is to be saved from both Fascists' and Communists' proclaimed contempt of Parliamentarism, and the new Reichstag is likely to result in stalemate and violence. The amazing thing about the rise of Fascists is that it has been achieved in the teeth of hostility of practically the entire press of the country, for Fascists possess only a few papers of their own) bu, the Partys' active propaganda among masses and its slogan of "Down with everything Republican" galvanised the working classes and middle classes. The Fascists do not favour Monarchy but dictatorship on Mussolini lines.—Reuter.

### "National Socialists Gaining Ground"

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin. The first election results have produced the general impression that the National Socialists (Hitler's Extremists) are gaining ground. Large increase in the number of their supporters have been recorded in several constituencies. Almost all other parties are losing, the Social Democrats only slightly, but the Communists are holding their own and the Centralists are gaining slightly.—Reuter.

### GERMAN FASCISTS WIN ELECTIONS

LONDON, September 15.

Berlin.—The almost fantastic electoral successes of the Fascists has caused a tremendous sensation throughout Germany. The fact that the official party estimate of 60 seats in the Reichstag has been so over-whelmingly exceeded, is due to the popularity of the party programme, including quasi-Fascist Dictatorship, purging of Germany from foreign racial influences, particularly Jewish, and suppression of landlordism as practised by the German landowners. Despite the deadly hostility of communists to Fascists, it is expected that Communists will throw in their weight with Fascists in the event of Social Democrats forming the Government.—Reuter.

### Strength Of Parties In New Reichstag.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—The distribution of seats in the new Reichstag according to the latest calculation is Socialists 143; Fascists 107; German National Party 47; Centre Party 68; Communists 76; Peoples Party 29; State Party (which has absorbed Democrats) 20; Economic Party 25; Bavarian People's Party 19; Landvolk 18; Business Party 4; Landbund 3; others 21.

The newspapers to-day admit that they have been staggered by the Fascist successes and consider that it is only possible to check the onslaught of reactionaries by the Middle Parties combining with the Socialists and thus giving a majority of 321 against 224 Fascists, Communists and German National Party.—Reuter.

—:o:—

### Heading Towards Dictatorship.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—The official circles emphasise that such coalition will guarantee adherence to Brueuing Government's foreign policy.

Hitlerites have already announced their willingness to join the Government on condition that they get the portfolio of Defence and Interior and also that the Prussian Diet should be dissolved and new Prussian elections held, after which the National Socialists should be appointed Prussian Minister of Interior and Police President of Berlin.

The conditions are regarded as unacceptable and will mean giving the Fascists control over Army and police enabling them to carry out their object of overthrowing the Republic and establishing a Dictatorship.—Reuter.

### ARMED DACOITY IN DELHI VILLAGE

—:o:—

### Shops And Women Looted.

### VILLAGER SHOT DEAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, September 15.

A daring armed dacoity was committed at the village Boana, the Congress Headquarters of no-tax Campaign in the rural areas, 20 miles from Delhi.

It is stated that about dusk six dacoits dressed in white entered the village. The village sweepers whose huts they had to pass took them as congressmen but subsequently they got alarmed by seing several guns which the dacoits were carrying. As they turned in the bye-lane the sweepers went round the village and informed everyone about the raid by the dacoits. Soon the village was deserted and dacoits had free hand. The dacoits looted two shops and took away a good deal of ornaments from the persons of women of the village who were left behind.

SHOT DEAD.

In the meanwhile one villager advanced towards the group of dacoits when he was aimed at and shot in the chest. He died on the spot. The dacoits thereupon decamped with the booty before any help could reach the village.

The police were however informed and Lala Nandkishore Deputy Superintendent of C. I. D. with a poss of police reached and started investigations which are still proceeding. No arrests have yet been made.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | |
| 10th | RANCHI | 16,650 |
| 17th | MANTUA * | 10,946 |
| Oct. | | |
| 4th | VICEROY of INDIA | 19,648 |
| 11th | COMORIN x | 15,279 |
| 18th | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |
| 25th | MALWA* | 11,900 |
| Nov. | | |
| 1st | RAJPUTANA | 16,644 |
| 8th | NALDERA x | 16,038 |
| 15th | RANPURA | 16,601 |
| 22nd | MACEDONIA * | 11,120 |
| 29th | MANTUA | 10,946 |
| Dec. | | |
| 6th | NARKUNDA * | 16,572 |
| 13th | VICEROY OF INDIA | 19,648 |
| 20th | RAWALPINDI x | 16,597 |
| 27th | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |
| 1931. | | |
| Jan. | | |
| 3rd | MOOLTAN x | 20,952 |
| 10th | RAJPUTANA | 16,644 |
| 17th | RANCHI * | 16,650 |
| 24th | RANPURA | 16,601 |
| 31st | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| Feb. | | |
| 7th | MANTUA | 10,946 |
| 14th | COMORIN * | 15,279 |
| 21st | VICEROY OF INDIA | 19,648 |
| 28th | NALDERA x | 16,038 |
| Mar. | | |
| 7th | KAISAR-I-HIND @ | 11,518 |
| 14th | MACEDONIA † | 11,120 |
| 21st | RANPURA @ | 16,601 |
| 28th | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| Apl. | | |
| 4th | RANCHI @ | 16,650 |
| 8th | MOLDAVIA ‡ | 16,556 |
| 11th | MACEDONIA † | 11,120 |
| 18th | Viceroy of India @ | 19,648 |
| 25th | MOOLTAN x | 20,952 |
| May. | | |
| 2nd | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £93 | £82 | £73 | £62 |
| Return | 161 | 144 | 126 | 108 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £56 | £50 |
| Return | 98 | 88 |

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £84 | £74 | £66 | £56 |
| Return | 147 | 130 | 116 | 102 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £52 | £46 |
| Return | 91 | 81 |

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| London | £30 | £52 |
| Marseilles | 28 | 49 |

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 30th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| Date. About | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 20th | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| Dec 11th | DOMALA | 8,422 |
| 1931 Mar. 26th | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| Apl. 16th | DOMALA | 8,422 |

## SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £64 | £60 | £56 |
| Return | £112 | £105 | £98 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 8 | Gamaria* | Singapore & Japan. |
| 11 | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 20 | Kidderpore* | Straits, China & Japan. |
| 26 | Morea | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| Oct. 10 | Narkunda | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24 | Rawalpindi | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| Nov. 7 | Mooltan | Colombo and Australia. |
| 21 | Ranchi | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| Dec. 5 | Maloja | Colombo and Australia. |
| 19 | Malwa | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| 1931. Jan. 2 | Naldera | Colombo and Australia. |
| 16 | Malwa | Colombo, China and Japan |
| 30 | Narkunda | Colombo and Australia. |
| Feb. 13 | Rawalpindi | Colombo, China and Japan |
| 27 | Mooltan | Colombo and Australia. |

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Sept. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th | Chakla | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and Okhamandvi |
| 15th | Vita | Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. |
| 17th | Baroda | Kutch & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 19th | Vasna | Kutch, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah. |
| 24th | Karapara | East and South Africa via Porebunder |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong Maru | 12th Sept. | 22nd Sept |
| Sumatra Maru | 24th Sept. | 8th Oct. |
| Hamburg Maru | 9th Oct. | 23rd Oct. |
| Havre Maru | 25th Oct | 8th Nov |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakozaki Maru | 10500 | ... | @23Sept |
| *Penang Maru | 5214 | 18 Sept. | 30 Sept |
| Terukuo Maru@ | 12000 | ... | 6 Oct. |
| Kaga Maru | 5860 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10000 | ... | @21 Oct |
| *Malacca Maru | 5374 | 16 Oct | 28 Oct |
| Haruma Maru@ | 10500 | ... | 4 Nov. |
| TangoMaru | 6893 | 30 Oct. | 13 Nov. |
| Kamo Maru | 8000 | .... | @19Nov |
| Tottori Maru | 5973 | 15 Nov. | 27 Nov. |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | .... | @ 2Dec. |

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Katori Maru | 10000 | 18 Sept | 6 Oct |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | 2 Oct. | 19 Oct. |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | 14 Oct. | 30 Oct. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru | 22000 | 28 Sept | 5 Oct |
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 9 Oct. | 15 Oct. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22000 | 19 Oct. | 26 Oct. |

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan/Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Rounds the World Tour rates and other fares. Full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20379 and 25788
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

### Amusements.


RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Ramon Novarro
in
DEVIL-MAY-CARE
A Daring Romance of Old France.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK
THE
SYMPHONY PATHETIC
Featuring:
World Famous Boxer
GEORGES CARPENTIER
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—
1-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15
Super Cinema
Charni Road Junction.


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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS for Bombay and up-country. Pay Rs. 30 and more for Advertise expense and reply write with four annas stamp Post Box No. 732, Bombay
A R3239

### Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED Cotton mill Secretary and Accountant capable of working as mill Manager is open for ENGAGEMENT. Best references. Please address Box No. 238, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3241

### Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3186

### Matrimonial

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, handsome, decent income, desires marriage with an educated young girl, any caste. Apply with photo to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3243

YOUNG handsome journalist and literateule with moderate income and of noble birth, wishes to marry a talented, comely girl of any nationality. No restriction of class or creed. Good breeding cheerful disposition and spirit of service are essential attributes. Reply with photographs. Box No. 289, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
M R3242

### Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

### Trade Announcement.

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LIMITED, 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.—APPLICATIONS are invited for District and Special Agencies in the Bombay Presidency. Best possible terms to really capable and experienced men. Apply to:—DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE.
T 1613

WANTED—AGENTS for selling Swadeshi Pure Nilgiri Tea. Commission 10 per cent. Rs. 50 for orders booked not less than 2,000 lbs. a month. Agency deposit Rs. 50. The quality is guaranteed. Apply for further particulars to, THE NECTAR TEA COMPANY, P.O. Box No. 27, Mettupalaiyam, S. India.
T R3206

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Respectable gentleman, young and active, with high connections and of considerable influence wishing representation in Madras Presidency. Can introduce up-to-date salesmanship principles and guarantee roaring business. Desirous business men. Apply sharp Box No. 287, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3240

## Loans

WANTED—Rupees 5,000/-. interest 6 per cent. Security offered. Apply Box No. 291 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3247

## Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch. per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 0th and Subsequent Insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA COTTON MILLS, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company held at the Registered Office of the Company at 2, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, on the 26th day of August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following Special Resolution was passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company also held at the Registered Office of the Company at the above place on the 10th day of September, 1930, the said Resolution was duly confirmed, namely:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Messrs. Dulichand R. Dalmia and Jamnadas Bansidhar Baid are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.

HARKISHANDAS SALMIA,
Chairman.
1618

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the following appointments in the proposed New College at Alwar are invited before the 20th September, 1930, Lecturer of Mathematics, History, Civics, Philosophy, Economics and Commerce in the grades 125—15—200 according to qualifications. Only M.A.'s need apply giving details of Academic qualifications and teaching experience with subjects in M.A. and B.A., double M.A.'s would be preferred. Lecturers in Sanscrit and Hindi and Urdu at Rs. 100—10—150. Only M.A.'s in Sanscrit who took Hindi in B.A. and M.A.'s who took Urdu in B.A. need apply. All appointments will be on one year's probation in the first instance and the selected candidates will be expected to join forthwith. Apply with testimonials to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION, ALWAR.
1613

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited statement of Accounts for the year ended the 20th June, 1930.

2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.

3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.

4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th September, 1930, to the 4th October 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1930.
1357

## Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
16th September, 1930
1620

## NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Pursuant to Section 144 (6) of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the Company, that the Company has received from Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a Shareholder, notice under Section 144 (6) of the Act, of his intention to nominate at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on the 29th September, 1930, Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Cama, A.C.A., to the Office of Auditor of the Company in the place of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., or in the alternative in any event in the place of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., the Auditors of the Company retiring at the above mentioned Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
H. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1930.
1617

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA COTTON MILLS, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at 2, Sheikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the 3rd day of October, 1930.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.

JAMNADAS BANSIDHAR,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
1619

## Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT JUHU LANE, ANDHERI, NEXT TO DR. N. N. KATRAK'S BUNGALOW AND VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in 1411 of 1928 (Tribhovandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th inst, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that vacant piece of land situate at Andheri admeasuring about 15,229 square yards (forming part of Survey No. 61, Pot No. 0, Hissa No. 1, part of entry No. 262D, Survey No. 113, Pot No. 2), and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanlal Chunilal and a private passage leading to Marzban Abad Road, on the West by the private passage, property of Raghunath Putlaji and the land of the executors of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, on the North by the private passage and properties of Dr. N. N. Katrak and others and on the South by the private passage and the land of Gangadas Dayabhai.

LOT NO. 2.—(a) All that vacant piece of land of the Inamdari tenure situate at Ville Parle admeasuring on actual Survey 8,789 square yards, bearing Transfer No. 6090, Entry No. 861 etc., Survey No. 226, etc., Pot No. 11, etc., Falni No. 50 part, etc., and its area according to Government Records is 2 acres 27 gunthas and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckji Seervai and B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the West by the property of the Executors of Tribhowandas Varjivandas, on the South by the properties of Maneckji Seervai and others and on the North by the properties of Formusji Maneckji Mehta and another.

(b) All that vacant piece of and whereof the Wadias are Inamdars situate at Ville Parle admeasuring about 53,748 square yards, bearing Entry No. 3142, etc., Survey, No. 226, etc., Pot No. 2 etc., Falni No. 14, etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Rustomji Maneckji and others on the West by the properties of Rustomji Maneckji and others, on the North by the properties of Jehangir Cursetji Baratwala and others, and on the South by the properties of Furdonji Palonji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## Auction Sales.

### Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Phone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household teak and black wood furniture, fireproof safe, gramophone, Chesterfield suites, chevel glass marble top dressing chest of drawers, silver show-cases, hat stands glass and panel door almyrahs, dining table and chair, reclining sofa, etc., etc., at Chowpatty, Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

### CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, KUMBHARWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from Bai Sundrabai widow of Balvantrao Bhavanishanker Dadarkar, Gajanan Shamrao Devare, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle and Harashwar Purshottam Bhate the executors and trustees of the Will dated 9th March 1925 of Balvantrao Bhavanishanker Dadarkar deceased pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated 7th February 1930 in O. S. Suit No. 709 of 1929 on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

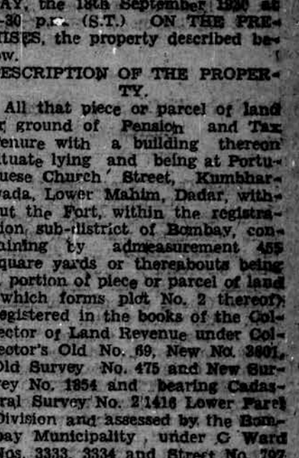
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with a building thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Street, Kumbharwada, Lower Mahim, Dadar, without the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of piece or parcel of land (which forms plot No. 2 thereof) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 69, New No. 3801, Old Survey No. 475 and New Survey No. 1854 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/1416 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under C Ward Nos. 3333, 3334 and Street No. 797 and bounded on or towards the North by plot No. 1 of Ramchandra Ganesh Javle, on or towards the South by plot No. 3 of Sakharam Krishnarao Acharya, on or towards the East by a vacant land of Jagannath Balkrishna Sahni and on or towards the West by plot No. 7 of Yeshwant Balwant Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagnidas and Co., Attorneys for the Executors, 94 Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,

### Amusements.


EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.




No frills.....No fluff.....No Jazz.....But a terrific story out of the hearts of war-scarred men.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
featuring
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

THURSDAY, September 18.
mbay Legislative Council Elections; City non-Mohomedan Constituency Polling.

FRIDAY, September 19.
sults of Final M. B. B. S. (Part ) Examination, University Hall. p. m.

E SIR EBRAHIM HAROON.
the Committee of Anjuman Itde Gutchi Memon, has passed resolution deeply expressing ow for the sudden death of Sir ahim Haroon Jafer.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
ommon Jurrors' attention is wn to the notice appearing in Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.
General Meeting of the Mem- of the Bombay Medical Union be held at the Union Rooms Thursday (the 18th inst.) at p. m. (S. T.)

B. P. C. C.
he adjourned meeting of the bay Provincial Congress Comtee will be held to-day (Tues- ) at 6-30 p. m. at the Congress ce.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
public meeting will be held to- (Tuesday) at Anand Bhuvan 9 p. m. (S. T.) when prizes to winners in the Spinning Comtition held on the 5th inst., will distributed by Mrs. Gangaben el who has been now released m the jail. Pandit Shivdaji of Ajmer will address the etinb.

TIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAAR.
The Hon. Secretary of the N. M. Bazar writes under Monday's e:—
It has been definitely decided open the National Militia Swahi Bazar on 20th inst. at the uest of stall-holders."

CTIMS OF DHARAVI FRACAS.
—:o:—
Death due to injuries received the riot at Dharavi was the dict recorded by the Coroner's y, on the bodies of the three sons who lost their lives in the which took place at Dharavi 6th inst. The victims were ndaram Doraswamy, Rahimla and Palaya Ramaswamy. e coroner adjourned hearing ce to enable the witnesses to me forward and give evidence the occurence, but as no one me forward the above verdict s recorded on Monday.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.
—:o:—
Meeting At Matunga.

Under the auspices of the mbay Youth League a public eeting will be held to-day uesday) at 9 p.m. at Napoo ll Matunga, to support the anifesto adopted by the Youth ague. Messrs. A. V Karnik, S Kabadi, A T Sheik, K. A. Kaner, A N Shetty and others will eak on the occasion

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The P. and O. Mail steamer "Viroy of India" with the Mails om London of 4th inst. arrived Aden at 2 p. m. on the 14th em and left there at 6 p. m. the me day. In ordinary course e should arrive in Bombay at 6 m. on Friday the 19th inst.
The P. and O. Mail Steamer Morea" with mails from London 11th inst. left Marseilles at 5 m. on the 13th inst.
The P. and O. Mail Steamer Ranpura" with the mails from mbay of the 6th inst. arrived at rt Said at midnight on the 14th st. and left there at 4-30 a. m. e following day.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagaaru" left Hongkong for Bombay the 11th inst. and is expected arrive here on or about the 30th eptember.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS
1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.
Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

## ANTI-ELECTION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

### 500 Women Volunteers To Picket Town Hall

### BOMBAY'S SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATIONS ON THURSDAY

A three-day's anti-election campaign has been launched by the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in order to carry out a boycott of the Council elections from the non-Mahomedan constituency Bombay City (South) which falls on Thursday next.

Thousands of Council-boycott posters and leaflets have been printed, and they will be broadcast by Congress volunteers. Spectacular demonstrations have been arranged.

A procession to demonstrate the feelings of the voters has been arranged for Tuesday which will parade the Bombay streets. A public meeting will be held on the Azad Maidan the same evening.

500 women volunteers have been kept ready to picket the Town Hall on Thursday.

—:o:—

#### Mr. Curtay Withdraws : Remaining 2 Candidates' Walk-Over

The election to the Legislative Council from the Bombay City (South) Mahomedan constituency took place in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday. The Congress authorities had decided not to picket the polling booth as the election was only a formal affair.

There were three candidates in the field contesting for two seats. They were: Messrs. Husseinali M. Rahimtulla, Gulahussein I. Matcheswala and Mahomed Ismail Curtay.

Mr. Curtay withdrew his candidature giving a walk-over to the remaining two candidates. The elections were however held because Mr. Curtay had not given notice of his withdrawal in time.

The election being merely a formal affair the booths put on a deserted appearance, except for the presence of the candidates and their canvassers. Hardly fifty votes were recorded during the whole day.

### Boycott—The—Election Procession.

—:o:—

#### Official Congress Programme.

A public procession for the boycott of elections will start from Congress House at 4 p. m. on tomorrow (Wednesday) and after passing through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Thakurdwar, Chira Bazar, Dhobi Talao, will terminate at Azad Maiden where a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p. m. weather permitting.

Weather not permitting the procession after starting from the Congress House and passing through Girgaum, Thakurdwar, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Agari Lane, C. P. Tank, will terminate at Kanbai's Wadi where there will be a public meeting at 6-30 p. m.

#### BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

—:o:—

#### To Take Place On Thursday.

A notification of the Government of Bombay dated September 15 states:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council with the concurrence of the Ministers is pleased to direct that all public officers in the City of Bombay should be closed on Thursday, the 18th September 1930, which is the date fixed for the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan Constituency."

#### MR. SLADEN APPOINTED TO COUNT VOTES.

—:o:—

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is appointed as Returning Officer for the purpose of counting of votes in respect of the elections in the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council of which the Collector of Karachi is the Returning Officer in lieu of the Collector of Karachi.

#### GOLD MEDAL TO A SATYAGRAHI.

Under the presidentship of Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal a public meeting of Visanagar Vanik was held at Hira Baug on Sunday to congratulate Mr. Narendas Mulchand Parekh on his release from Visapur jail. Speakers exhorted the audience to follow non-violence and be self-sacrificing spirit as Mr. N M. Parekh had done On behalf of the said community of Visnagar a yold medal was awarded by the president in recognition of his services to the country.

## DESH SEVIKA SANGH

—:o:—

To-day picketing will be as usual weather permitting. Sevikas are requested to come for picketing, at the respective time assigned to them, punctually.

All those who are interested in the National Girl Guide movement, are invited to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala on Saturday the 20th inst. at 5-30 p. m. The subject will be discussed at the time.

Desh Sevika Sangh proposes to open a Drill Class for Sevikas during the course of next week. Those Sevikas who wish to join it should give their names in at the Office of Sevika Sangh during this week.

#### R. T. C. Delegates Do Not Represent India.

—:o:—

The failure of the peace-parleys and the repression carried on by the Government clearly prove that the Government are not in a mood to come to terms with the Indian people', says Mr. Rahimuddin Tungekar of Ura in the course of a statement to the press.

He further adds that the people invited by the Viceroy to attend the Round Table Conference in London, with few exceptions, have no record of any services to the country and they have no right to speak in the country's name.

It is unshrinkable that the Conference can succeed in its objective witness. The Congress sends its representatives to London, because it is the Congress only whose representatives can deliver the goods.

If the Government really want peace in the country and desire that normal conditions should be established immediately take such steps as will induce the Congress leaders to attend the Round Table Conference.

#### Congress Concession on Receiving Pledge.

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, September 12.

Under instructions from the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, the Muzaffarpur District Congress Committee has allowed the foreign cloth dealers of the town to remove the Congress seals from foreign cloth bales. The merchants have signed the Congress pledge and have agreed not to indent any more foreign cloths without the order of the Congress.—A. P.

## ENGLISH ENGINEERS' PROFESSIONAL BILL IN DISPUTE.

### Heated Discussion In Corporation.

### COMMISSIONER SUBMITS SCHEME WITHOUT SANCTION.

Is the Municipal Corporation bound to pay a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees to a firm of engineers in England for doing professional service for which the Municipal Commissioner did not ask for sanction of either the Standing Committee or the Corporation? The Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed this matter the third time on Monday and again adjourned further consideration to next week. This question arose out of a bill of Messrs. Dodd and Watson, Engineers of England who demanded payment for doing professional services in connection with the preparation of designs, etc., for the proposed New Pumping Station for Storm Water at Love Grove.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In 1923 the Municipal Corporation sanctioned the Love Grove Scheme and the Municipal Commissioner proceeded to give the work to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for preparing plans, and designs, etc. for the work. The Commissioner, however, did not take sanction of the Standing Committee or the Corporation as provided under the Municipal Act and when the bill was submitted later on for its payment, the Corporation referred the matter to their Drainage Committee. The Drainage Committee, appointed a Sub-Committee, who in their report expressed their regret that the Commissioner did not obtain previously the necessary sanction of the Corporation in the matter. They also opined that the Commissioner should be requested to see that in all such similar cases in future, previous sanction of the Standing Committee or the Corporation was obtained by him.

LEGAL OPINION.

The Drainage Committee in their report embodied the joint opinion of Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who cited several Indian and English cases in support of their opinion that the Corporation were not legally liable for Messrs. Dodd and Watson's fees although they admitted that all considerations pointed to the undoubted moral obligation of the Corporation.

HEATED DISCUSSION.

The Drainage Committee, however, recommended that Rs. 97,000 be paid to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for their professional services. Mr. W. H. Neilson moved adoption of the report. This raised heated discussion and many of the councillors repudiated the claim on the ground that previous sanction of the corporation to give this work to Messrs. Dodd and Watson by the Commissioner was not obtained. There were some other councillors who thought that for the prestige of the Corporation the fees recommended by the Drainage Committee be paid.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Commissioner with a request to propose comprehensive terms to be offered to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for all the work they had done in the past and for the work proposed to be done by them in future in connection with the drainage and sewrage of the north of the Island.

A SUGGESTION.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved another amendment as a 'via media' to request Messrs. Dodd and Watson to revise their bills and charge to the Municipality their actual cost.

DR. VIEGA'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST COMMISSIONER

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the third amendment to inform Messrs. Dodd and Watson in terms of eminent counsel's opinion and to request the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with the long note of Mr. H. P. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner, dated 6th October 1926. Dr. Viegas complained that when he asked this note from the present Commissioner he refused to give it though as a councillor he was entitled to have a copy of it.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the fourth amendment that the Drainage Committee's Report be recorded and Messrs. Dodd and Watson be informed accordingly.

At this stage further discussion was postponed till next week as some more amendments are expected.

RELEASED CORPORATOR WELCOMED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who was released on Saturday from Thana Jail, attended the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday and was welcomed by Mr. H. A. Lalji, president, on behalf of the Councillors.

#### SIR VICTOR SASSOON AND THE WOOLLEN MILL INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th instant, there is a statement made by Sir Victor Sassoon on the boycott of mills. There is one statement of his which calls for some elucidation. When talking of the woollen mills—of which there was no occasion to say anything as he was referring to the cotton boycott—Sir Victor says: "In the woollen industries the position is almost Gilbertian. At the present time theoretically the total requirements of India have to be supplied by two very small mills who can only produce six percent of her requirements." As I am connected with one of these two mills to which he contemptuously refers, I beg your permission to reply to his remarks.

Proceeding with his argument Sir Victor says: "Five (woollen) mills consisting of 44 per cent. of spindles and 35 per cent. of looms have already been stopped for some time and in some cases have gone into liquidation owing to their inability to compete with Italian and other Continental products. It must be apparent, therefore, that what is needed to help these concerns is a protective duty and not a mere political gesture." This is allright. But Sir Victor should know that when he and his like are not inclined to make common cause with the Swadeshi mills—the two very small mills as he calls them—we have to be satisfied with the "mere" political gesture of boycott.

The reason is that years ago I approached the Government of India for protection to the woollen industry. The Government sympathetically replied to me that I should get all woollen mills to join me in representing our case. I approached the mills and succeeded in forming something like an Association. But for reasons best known to Sir Victor and his European friends but which I can only surmise, he and his friends practically shelved the question of representation for protection. When in a case of this kind, where Government took a sympathetic view, we find European non-official commercial magnates more apathetic to the protection of the Indian mills, there is no alternative left for the country but to appeal to the only other organisation, which next to Government can protect Indian interests. Will Sir Victor even now learn a lesson?—Yours, etc.,

MATUBHAI H. KANTAVALA,
Agent, The Maharani Woollen Mills, Ltd.
Baroda, Sept. 14.

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#### JEWISH MARRIAGE TANGLE IN HIGH COURT

—:o:—

#### Betrothal By "Proxy" In Absence Of Bridgroom

*Suit For Dissolution Of Betrothal.*

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting suit regarding the validity of a Jewish betrothal.

The facts are interesting. The bride was betrothed to the defendant in Basrah (Iraq) in the absence of the defendant who was in Bombay. After coming to Bombay when the bride saw the bridegroom, she did not like him, and refused to marry him. She has now filed this suit to have the betrothal annulled. The point before the Court is whether the betrothal in binding, when the wedding ceremony is admittedly not performed.

The suit is filed by the bride Najla Noori Reuben Shirazi, a minor of 18 years, through her mother. The defendant (bridegroom) is David Sassoon Ezekiel of Bombay.

LOOKING FOR A BRIDE.

The facts, according to the plaintiff, are that in May, 1929, the defendant sent his mother and sister to Basrah to select a bride for him. The defendant's mother selected the plaintiff and negotiated with her mother for the betrothal, representing that her son (defendant) was a handsome youth earning Rs. 500 a month in Bombay. The betrothal ceremony was then gone through by "proxy" in the absence of the defendant, who was represented at the ceremony by another person.

The plaintiff and her mother, accompanied by the defendant's mother and sister, then came down to Bombay. The plaintiff saw the defendant and did not like him, and refused to marry him.

KIDNAPPING HIS WIFE.

The plaintiff and her mother then left the defendant's house and shifted to the house of the plaintiff's aunt in Bombay. The defendant then filed a complaint in the Police Court against the plaintiff's mother and aunt on the charge of kidnapping his "wife". That case was stayed by an order of the High Court pending the decision as to the binding nature of the betrothal in this suit which was filed by the plaintiff in the meantime.

A CONDITIONAL BETROTHAL.

The plaintiff contends that she agreed to the betrothal on condition that the representations about the defendant made by his mother in Basrah were true. The plaintiff after coming to Bombay found that the representations were not true. She therefore contended that the betrothal was invalid.

Another point made on behalf of the plaintiff was that the marriage contract ("Ketuba") executed immediately after the betrothal ceremony was a contract to marry in future, and did not by itself constitute a binding marriage.

Mr. Matelock, Barrister, appeared for the plaintiff.

Miss Mithan Tata, Barrister, with Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate, appeared for the defendant.

The case is proceeding.

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## Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

#### NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Sept. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 11.10 |
| To-day's opening rate | 11.13 |
| Difference | plus 03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 11.12 |
| Difference | plus 02 |

Broach expectations ..... Rs. 295

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—
JANUARY NEW 1931.
Liverpool, Sept. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 6.01 |
| To-day's opening rate | 6.80 |
| Difference | —01 |
| To-day's closing rate | 6.04 |
| Difference | plus 03 |

#### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 16 13 0 |
| | Unchanged. |
| Silver forward | 16 13 0 |
| | Unchanged. |

Market steady.

#### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bhadrava | 48 0 0 |
| Ashwin | 47 13 0 |

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1930.

## SERIOUS SALT SCANDAL.

—:o:—

The Tariff Board have produced a Report on the Salt Industry in India, which may possibly satisfy the industrialists and importers of salt,—though we have our doubts about the latter,—but will certainly be considered as a charter of the poor man's dinner table in India. The point of view from which the Board approached the question is an extremely and needlessly narrow one, even though they declare they have borne in mind the national interest. But the national interest they conceive to be affected by the salt question consists in the possibility of finding additional employment for Indian labour; of retaining the profits of salt manufacture in the country and of insuring against a possible shortage of fine white salt in times of war. Surely, the authors of the Report could not believe that these exhaust the "national" aspects of the question. It may be that the reference to them precluded their considering a wider issue. But in view of the far more fundamental issues raised by the present agitation against the abolition of the Salt Tax; in view of the remarks on that subject in the Report of the Taxation Committee; in view of the common knowledge of the burden on the consumer, it passeth understanding that a body of intelligent men, like the Tariff Board, should have preserved such absolute silence with reference to this great question. The fact that salt is an edible commodity, which costs something to produce; which is not equally available in all parts of the country; which involves, therefore, questions of the cost of transport and distribution and level of prices; which is concerned with innumerable treaties with a host of Indian States, and therethrough raises still more complicated questions of national fiscal arrangements—seems to be staring one in the face, the moment one takes up this subject for special study. To take up a relatively narrow aspect, —like the cost of production including transport of the salt produced in the different parts of India, or imported from abroad, and overlook these other important issues may mean a needless restriction of the subject referred to the Board, which even though the original fault lies in the restricted scope assigned to them, demands an explanation that the Report in no way affords. The gentleman under whose presidency the Report was prepared bewailed on a memorable occasion the ways of the Government in dealing with such questions. We, for our part, have no great faith in the sane attitude of the present Government; and so we have no hope of their paying attention to the issues the Tariff Board have themselves left untouched. The complaint must therefore, lie against the Tariff Board, if anywhere, that they have deliberately ignored great issues of national policy, which stared them in the face, and the ignoring of which must necessarily make their Report a lop-sided document.

Apart from this grave defect, the Report is fairly exhaustive, in the narrow scope assigned to the Tariff Board. They have considered the question simply as an Indian industry, the consumer of whose product has no doubt a claim to their careful consideration; but the producer has no less important a claim as well. On the whole, the Report is against any measure of specific protection to the Salt Industry, whether in the form of Import duties on foreign salt, or subsidies to the salt manufacture of India, including Aden. Considering the interests at stake, it is perhaps as well that they have recommended no needless burden on the consumer of this absolute necessary of life. Their reasoning is impeccable and irreproachable in regard to bounties on salt made in India or Aden; and their plea with reference to rationalisation of Railway rates on salt has a weight which it is to be earnestly hoped the Railway Board will carefully consider and give effect to. But, even in this department of their recommendations, the Tariff Board omit, it is noteworthy, any very laboured reference to the possibility of Government manufacture of salt from brine in such quantities and quality as would meet the Bengal need for fine white salt from indigenous sources. The profit of the importer of foreign salt is estimated by the Board to aggregate 12 lakhs,—which is by no means a disrespectable sum. The extent of possible employment to Indian labour, from the possible extension of salt industry in India, is estimated by the Board at 4,000 men,—once again not a negligible quantity. And while we may agree with them in their objections to any form of specific protection to the indigenous salt industry, we must remark upon the absence of any consideration to this question of extending State enterprise in a matter in which the State is already a considerable entrepreneus in India. The Board are against the Government constituting themselves as monopolist distributing agents of imported salt in India; but they have no objection to Government instituting a Marketing Board, as a kind of public utility corporation, with a definite limit on the profits to be earned by it, and with the distinct goal of equalising prices and encouraging home manufacture of edible salt to the full requirement of the domestic market. So far as these recommendations go, they may succeed from the special standpoint from which they have been made. Reading between the lines of the Report, we are, however, unabl to say if the burden on the consumer will be appreciably lowered even when all the recommendations of the Board have been given effect to. Of course, the principal offender in this matter of the burden on the consumer is the Government's levy of salt duty. Unless and until that duty is abolished, there can be no question of a relief to the tax-payer, or rather to the consumer. The equalisation of prices all over India, which the recommendations of the Tariff Board are mainly designed to effect; and the encouragement of domestic production may be some kind of a boon to the consumer. Even there, it is open to question if the Board have paid sufficient attention to the very likely possibility of Aden being separated from India under the new constitution; and so render Aden salt also a foreign commodity, even though made by Indian capital and enterprise. But, even if achieved, these are necessarily very small reforms or improvements. The real problem of salt, from the point of view of the consumer, will remain untouched until the axe is applied to the Government revenue from this source; and that is where lies the highest value of a really nation-building character of the present agitation.

The Government communique on the Report has been issued in hot haste. Looking to the fate of some of the Reports of Tariff Board enquiries, particularly the scandalous treatment given to the Report on the Chemical Industries, which is not yet published one wonders whether the Government communique is not inspired by considerations other than those professed of expanding the existing sources of supply in India and satisfying the often-repeated demand of India to be made self-supporting in the matter of salt supplies. The communique at first sight lays stress on the onus of the Government of India feel on the subject. We would have had no reason to challenge the motives behind the issue of this communique immediately on the day following the publication of the Tariff Board Report, had it not been for the fact that the whole history of foreign imported salt supplies of Bengal is marked at every stage with most carefully studied attempts to evade the real issue. Time after time during past years, the public had pressed upon Government the urgency of taking measures for the development of the salt industry in India so as to render the country self-supporting. The heavy imports of foreign salts into India have been the cause of bitter dissatisfaction in Bengal, and the Bengalees feel as strongly on the subject as the Bombay public felt on the question of the excise duty on textiles. After years of agitation and after the emphatic recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1926, the Government undertook a Departmental Inquiry under Mr. Strathie. The enquiry was carried out, as all such Government Departmental Enquiries are conducted, in a very half-hearted and perfunctory manner. After two years or so its report formed in May 1928, the subject of a communique. The Report was of a most disappointing character and stated that it would take several years before India could be made self-supporting and that there were no immediate prospects for the development of the industry in India! Simultaneously with the publication of this Government resolution, superior Indian salt was for the first time placed on the Bengal market showing conclusively that the Govenment Report could well be challenged. Mr. Kelkar lost no time and at the first opportunity had the matter thrashed out in the Assembly. This debate forced the hands of the Government in 1929 to refer the question to the Tariff Board. After prolonged and most exhaustive inquiries, personal inspection of works, witnesses, experts, and commercial bodies the Board have issuer their Report. The Tariff Board condemn in no uncertain terms the previous Departmental Report. The recommendations clearly state that India can supply the whole of its salt requirements from Karachi, Okha, Khewra and Pachhbadra works. The Report shows in no unfaltering way how this can be done and omits no detail of the project to be worked out. The Government, having received the Report now, feel their prestige at stake and try to save their face by referring the whole Report to a Committee of Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Pitt. In the meantime there is a very serious crisis in the salt markets of Bengal. This crisis was just developing when the Tariff Board were drafting the Report and realising the gravity of the situation the Board, with all the weight of their authority, recommended to the Government to take immediate interim measures as much in the interests of the consumer as of the Indian industry." The Government conveniently ignore this recommendation, profess anxiety, and appoint Sir Chunilal to sit in judgment over the Tariff Report! Years roll by, there is a Committee appointed and then, there is another which finds fault with the first; more years roll by and then there is the third Committeee to find fault with the second, there will then be a fourth, then the anxiety of the Government will grow and the reports will be circulated to public bodies! Then there will be another Committee and then a draft bill, and then a full dress debate in the Assembly. Then some day in the distant future the final bill and very likely a veto. What justification is there for such delays? If Government had been sincere in the matter, they would have taken immediate steps to see that the recommendations of the Tariff Board, made after a most careful inquiry, were immediately carried out in the spirit in which they were made. But, evidently, protection of foreign manufacturers demands the shelving "sine-die" of the Report of the Tariff Board under the commouflage of a Sir Chunilal Committee.

### SCRUPULOUS METHODS.

—:o:—

The patriotic and plain-spoken resolution of the Mahamandal or Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, associating itself with the Congress in the boycott of the Round Table Conference has gravely agitated and wounded our Anglo-Indian contemporary. To offer to bury a conference that has almost been killed by Congress neglect exactly when its supporters are busily engaged in trying artificial respiration, is atrociously cruel and even "the Congress party and their press" must momentarily postpone the pursuit of "unscrupulous methods" to sympathise with our contemporary for the very deep pain that the Indian mercantile community has caused to the supporters of the Round Table Conference. Having done so, let us resume our "unscrupulous methods" and examine the indignant denunciation of the merchants' resolution. It is "a curious collection of misstatements", the most serious and obvious is that Government "are forging every day means of exploitation and new repressive measures." Facts, however, are on the side of the merchants. It may be unfortunate, but it is out of the power even of an Anglo-Indian journal to change the history of the last six months which amply justifies the allegations of the Federation of Bombay Commercial associations. The very Round Table Conference which is being held to deny to India her rights and which is being desperately boosted inspite of the absence of the Congress and commercial classes from it, is a conclusive proof of the fact.

This is not all. One of the "unscrupulous methods" is that Congress leaders assume that "when they have said anything they have proved it." Yet, we read the assertion without proof. "Nor can it be pretended for a moment that they (the so-called delegates) are not representative of great communities and interests." It is a curious example of scrupious methods that no trouble has been taken to prove this assertion. This is, however, intelligible enough, for the opponents of the Congress realise the utter weakness of their position. Our contemporary itself confesses it in the very next sentence, when it says "they are not, it is true, representative in the way that Congress delegates would have been had the Congress accepted the Viceroy's offer ....." If this is not a remarkable acknowledgment of the preeminent claim of the Congress, to represent India and, by the same token, of the unrepresentative character of the "delegates" to the Conference, we do not know what it is. But we need not persue the point further. Even the "delegates" themselves realise that they cannot speak for India either individually or collectively.

What, however, we are concerned with is the discovery of an alleged plot to the effect that "it is not self-governing India at which they aim, but an India governed by the congress for the Congress." This, too, may be a scrupulous method of propaganda against the congress according to Anglo-Indian cannon of morality. But we fear that even those in whose interest the charge has been advanced will consider it a patent and unabashed falsehood. It is really placing the estimable "representatives" of India in a very embarrassing position to suggest that the Congress is not aiming at a self-governing India or that it desires India to be governed "for the Congress." As for India being governed "by the Congress" it may perhaps be news to Anglo-India that Britain is governed by a Parliament and that the Indian National Congress is potentially the Parliament of "self-governing India". Our contemporary had better seek enlightenment on the subject from its own "proteges" who are preparing to go to London. Meanwhile our contemporary would do well to revise its inverted conception of "unscrupulous methods."

## LAND REVENUE ATTACHMENTS

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### RAID BY REVENUE AND ARMED POLICE STAFF.

(BY A. V. THAKKAR.)

It is very well-known that Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas of Kaira District are poverty-stricken and over-burdened with land revenue. Those in charge of co-operative movement—officials and non-officials—know the indebtedness of the two talukas and especially the former, to their bitter cost. The Government too have admitted that the productiveness of Matar Taluka has deteriorated considerably and they have, therefore, appointed a special officer to revise and probably reduce the incidence of land revenue. Last year on account of bad season the whole of land revenue was suspended, but not the Local Fund Cess, which goes, not to Government but to the District Local Board. Though the District Board recently wrote to the Collector that the collection of the cess should be postponed till January, 1931, the Collector went out of his way to collect the cess of the year 1929-30, though not technically in the same year but in the revenue year 1930-31, that is, after the 1st August, 1930. Now it is a patent fact known to all concerned that land revenue and cess are collected 'after' the crops are gathered and the value thereof realised. But no, the Collector issued orders to realise this as soon as the new revenue year began, that is in August and September and took coercive measures for the same, before the crops ripened.

**ALLEGED ILLEGALITIES.**

The President of the District Board wrote and explained the matter to the Collector asking him to stay his hand in the matter of collection of the cess in the following words:—

"When the crop is not even ripe and when the cultivators are very busy in their fields, really it will be undue harshness to use coercive measures to receive the amounts (of the cess) considering they are overdue. Even in good years such measures have never been resorted to."

But no, the agent for the collection of the cess was more enthusiastic than the Board whose property the cess was and he ordered not only ordinary coercive measures of notices and attachments by Revenue officers but by a large army of armed policemen and lathiwala peons. A small army of forty armed policemen, 20 lathiwala peons and half a dozen officers of Revenue, Police and Excise Departments raided the village of Limbasi in Matar Taluka in the early morning of the 8th instant. They broke open the doors of houses, they entered some houses from the roofs, and removed cooking utensils, quilts, C. I. sheets from roofs, and in some cases agricultural implements. In two cases they removed ornaments. And all this at their sweet will. No inventories were handed over to the owners of the houses, as required by the Land Revenue Code. No "Punchnamas" were made. The value of articles removed exceeded the value of the cess due by several times.

In one case a woman was lying in confinement in her house. Utensils just used by her and lying beneath her cot were snatched away. An oldish man was lying on death-bed, surrounded by his relatives, when a copper pot in his use and lying under his bed was emptied and removed by policemen. The man died within a few minutes of this attachment. I do not mention the numerous cases in which Hindu kitchens were invaded by non-Hindus, with boots on, and in which women's apartments were searched.

**VILLAGERS' NON-VIOLENCE.**

Now the Bombay Government has issued notification No. 4112 dated the 7th August, 1930, inviting objections, if any, by 10th October next, to certain new rules regarding attachment of house property in case of non-payment of land revenue. These new rules permit Government officers to break open doors and windows of

(Continued on page 6.)

## THE GOAN LOOKS AT THIS WORLD.

### HIS PART IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(By "Himself.")

I notice that since the publication last month, of my article which dealt with some of the real problems of the Goan "emigre" in British India, at least one attempt has been made at what appears to me to be a personal attack against me.

**ARE WE FLUNKEYS?**

A gentleman of the name of Mr Rodrigues from Margao has characterised my analysis of the emigrant's status as an act of hostility towards the present-day dictatorial regime in Goa without, however, offering to question the accuracy of a single statement contained in my article. He showers, further, exuberant praise on General Lopes and his Government and testifies as a resident of Margao to the popularity of that Government. Now, I cannot understand this and similar attempts at coercing honest and independent-minded people Mr. Rodrigues can certainly praise his popular hero of the Governor-General; but is there any justification for demanding that everyone who does not share his personal enthusiasm shall emulate Mr. Rodrigues' example? In the first place, I was never concerned with the personality of General Lopes in my article which merely treated of the appointment of the Committee by his Government. His popularity (even supposing it existed) has no relations with the utility, scope and character of an Enquiry Committee that claims to investigate the conditions of economic and 'moral' life of the Goanese in British India.

**DICTATORIAL RULE.**

Mr. Rodrigues tells us that General Lopes was at one time, Commandant of Police and that he has 'done' Goa topographically. It is no news for us who know a good deal more than Mr. Rodrigues of the General's career: but I am not concerned as I said, with his personality. Yet, the fact remains, since Mr. Rodrigues raises the question, that General Lopes's Government is purely dictatorial and that conditions of life, under it, are far from satisfactory and even impossible, in certain instances, from the popular viewpoint. While no legal censorship exists in Goa, the independent Press which voiced popular grievances has been suppressed. The burden of taxation instead of being lightened has been made much too heavy for the exhausted tax-payer. A big military bureaucracy has been maintained which is quite useless for a peaceful population and adds to the rigors of the tax-payer's life. There is a large percentage of illiteracy and the excise-revenue costs the population in deterioration of health and chronic drunkenness.

**A WARNING.**

These facts of Goan conditions are commonplace knowledge and they, certainly, are not calculated to make the present governmental regime popular in poverty-stricken Goa. The emigrants contribute to what prosperity is apparent in Goa and share also the lot of the Goan population in regard to conditions of economic life. My criticism of the proposed Consular Committee's conception and work was based on equally obvious facts of life of the Goanese in non-Portuguese territory. It is outside the pale of petty intrigue, jealousies and questionable motives such as characterise a section of the party Press in Goa. If, as his admirer tells us, General Lopes is a charming gentleman, he would do well to be warned against flatterers and preserve, even under conditions of military dictatorship, the spirit of Portuguese honour and love of freedom by welcoming serious Press criticism of the administration.

**WANTED EXPLANATION.**

Mr. Rodrigues' reference to the Portuguese Consul's explanation regarding the treatment meted out to the political agitators in British India is not intelligible to me. So far as I am aware, the Consul has never explained under what law of the Portuguese constitution t batch of Bombay Satyagraha volunteers were not allowed to land at Panjim, some time ago, when they were prevented from receiving their destination by the police at Vengurla. The volunteers had nothing against them under either the British Indian or Portuguese Laws: and the strange conduc the Portuguese authorities in restricting their right of entry remains unexplained to this day!

## NOTES OF THE

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**Lord Irwin Explains.**

The Viceroy's latest letter Jayakar completely endo Congress interpretation of Government's attitude re the public debt. "This mig interpreted", says Lord "that I and my Gover while rejecting any idea of repudiation, might be prepa entertain the idea of a pa pudiation. This, of course, oe entirely remote from truth, since we could not co ably contemplate repudiati any form or degree." This means that the borrower re es all obligations to the whatever the financial ha saddled by the former on the without consent. May we that this letter, described significantly by an Anglo paper as the "Viceroy's assu will help in removing, in degree, the illusions of India legates" to the Round Table ference?

**Dr. Besant on R .T. C. Fa**

Doctor Besant has a rep for never agreeing with G ll and the Congress without closest and the most c scrutiny of the particular The following passage from cent article by her is, thereto the more significant. "Why they not resign? Why MacDonald and Mr. Bens honour their pledges as offic the Labour Government, in of justifying India's bitter that all British parties are a Indian Freedom, thus making Conference in October a fa

**—And The Right To Secede.**

Dr. Besant continues, "I 'farce'; for, though I d with the Congress resolution vour of breaking the tie England, I hold that India and must have the right ack ledged in other Self-gove Dominions to go out of the E if she chooses to. I argue a that policy, but it is claimed other Dominions and ack ledged." This right "ack ledged in other Self-Gover Dominions" has been refuse India and yet some of our u optimistic Liberal and Indep ent friends insist on atten the Round Table Conference achieve—Dominion Status! We vite their particular attention the word "farce" so delibe used by Dr. Besant.

**The Old Story.**

The Geneva correspondent the "Manchester Guardian" ports that the speech of the tish Foreign Minister, Mr. derson, to the Assembly of League of Nations on Thursday garding the need for a gen treaty on disarmament was comed by many delegates considered that it gave "a str lead on the subject for wh Europe had been long waiti Britain is always anxious to giv strong lead so far as it is a ma of oratorial efforts at internati al gatherings. But what conc efforts has Britain made so far persuade her allies that talk about disarmament must followed by practical action? Geneva the French Minister Marine emphasized in an interv that France was the "second Co nial Power in the world" and h need "for adequate naval secu ty" to defend her overseas poss sions. Italy is not willing to duce her naval programme long as France remains the m heavily armed nation on the Co tinent. It is the old story searching for a formula at Gene gatherings so that on paper ev Power can agree to take steps promote disarmament but when comes to action, all that is done to put out of commission obsole ships.

**The German Elections.**

Thirty-five million voters a expected to go to the polls in t elections to the Reichstag to-da The electoral campaign has pas ed off, on the whole, smoothl though there have occurred s nor clashes between the Nation Socialists and the Communist Although Herr Hitler, the leader the former, has still a great pers nal following, it is doubtful whe ther his party will secure enough seats to become a instrument for providing deadlock which certain quar ters in Germany disgusted with Coalition Cabinets ardent desire to be produced. The elec tion has aroused the keenest in terest there being 909 more can didates than at the 1928 electio and it is significant that 673 w men are seeking entrance to t Reichstag. Amidst the welter political groups, it is still possi that the Centre and the Social D mocrats will manage to secu a sufficiently large number seats, although the Commu hope to add appreciably to th strength.

# INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

## American Analysis Of Satyagraha Movement

## MR. JOHN J. HOLMES' SURVEY.

"Unity", the well-known American weekly journal of which the Reverend John J. Holmes is the Editor-in-Chief has in its issue of August 18 brought out an "All-India Number". All the articles in the issue are devoted to a historical survey of the Indian problem and an analysis of the national movement in India. In the course of the following article entitled "Course of Events" Mr. Holmes traces the Course of the present Satyagraha Movement.

MY PRAYER FOR INDIA.

What is my longing, my dream, my prayer, for my country, my beloved India?

I dream of her. I fervently pray for her, that she may no longer be in bondage to strangers;

But that she may be free!

Free to follow her own ideals:

Free to accomplish her own important mission in the world:

Free to fill her own God-given place among the great nations.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

Events in India have been long preparing, and have not come without warning. If a catastrophe has fallen upon the Empire, there is nobody to blame but the British, who have themselves forged the very weapons which the people of India are now using so effectively against them. Had the British so desired, they might at this moment be sitting in friendly Conference with Mr. Gandhi and his associates instead of battling, like King Canute against the sea, against the vast flood of 'rebellion' now breaking upon them.

It was at the All-India Congress in December, 1928, that the representatives of India, headed by the great Mahatma himself served notice on Britain that unless 'Swaraj' was granted before January 1, 1930, a nation-wide Satyagraha (non-violent resistence) campaign would immediately be launched, and directed straight to the end of national independence. Outraged by repeated neglect and insult since 1924, the Indians were in no mood to remain inactive longer. Gandhi, who had taken no part in political agitation since his release from prison, would gladly have postooned revolt in continued hope of co-operative action by the English people, and thus sought to date the ultimatum at least two years instead of one year in the future. But a fierce and determined spirit was abroad in the land. A new generation of Indians, willing as always to suffer, were also now eager to strike. Gandhi could not oppose, much less ignore or defy, these ardent patriots. They were the children of his own soul, conceived and born in the great days of 1919-22. He must lead them, that, above all things, they be held faithful to his ideals of non-violence and victory through sacrifice. So Gandhi again returned to active service, avoided precipitate and violent action by compromising on a postponement of one year instead of two and pledged himself to lead his people in a nation-wide movement if emancipation were not granted in the time allowed.

THE PATIENT MAHATMA.

Even so, Gandhi and his associates would gladly have entered into conference with Britain, as they would enter into conference "now", to the end of adjusting differences and avoiding conflict. Let there be no doubt upon this point! Why was a delay of a year conceded by the All-India Congress, if not in hope, even in expectation, that the Government would meet with Indians and agree upon terms of "Swaraj" which would protect the Empire and at the same time confer upon a subject people the autonomous rights for which they had so long been striving? Dominion Status was at this stage obviously the way out. Britain could safely grant it. India would prudently accept it. Gandhi took pains in 1929, just as he took pains a few weeks ago, to name the conditions under which he was willing to meet British representatives in conference—inbrief, the framing of a constitution giving India "the substance of independence", the repeal of the salt tax the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the granting of amnesty to political prisoners. These conditions placed no undue or improper obstacits in the way of discussion and agreement; they simply named terms which were alone consistent with the dignity of the Indians as a people and their purpose as a nation. Yet the British Government paid as little attention to Gandhi's offer of conference in 1929 as they have paid to his more recent offer this present year, and have instilled into the minds of men the world over the belief that Gandhi and his associates will not meet like decent, civilised people and talk thing over!

BRITAIN'S INDIFFERENCE.

No the British have chosen to sit tight and do nothing to ignore the Indians and use force against them if they become obstreperous. The weeks and months of 1929 passed, and the Government at Westminster paid not the slightest attention to the Indian ultimatum. Such indifference and lofty scorn was of course to be expected of a Tory administration. But the Labour administration of Premier MacDonald, who had said on October 17, 1927, that India 'should have self-government at once', followed precisely the same policy! Apart from a noncommittal statement of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, in favour of dominion status, which was followed by not a word from Downing Street, the entire year of precious days and hours was allowed to slip away, and nothing done. Not since the days of George III has there been in English history so inexcusable and disastrous a... exhibition of blind stupidity and surly temper.

LAHORE DECISION.

With the stroke of midnight on December 31, 1929, things in India began to happen—and have been happening ever since:

The All-India Congress, in session at Lahore as the old year passed into the new, formally decreed the independence of India, and raised to the breezes of Southern Asia the Indian National flag. Gandhi, the sainted leader of the people, pledged himself for the first time to "Swaraj", interpreted flatly in terms of national independence, and agreed to lead in person the non-violent revolt of India against the British "Raj". This great and devoted man, who as late as 1918 was a loyal subject to the crown, had now become the out-and-out leader of a popular man movement. What other commentary do we need, or will history every ask, on imperial policy in India since the War?

On January 24th, Independence Day, the Indians raised their flag in all quarters of the land, and marched in procession and gathered in vast assemblies in public pledge of allegiance to the national cause.. It was at this time that the famous Gandhi cap, made out of native Khaddar cloth, began everywhere to appear as a kind of sign or symbol of personal devotion to the Mahatma.

LETTER TO VICEROY.

On March 2nd, Gandhi addressed his famous letter to the Viceroy, in which he stated that "before embarking on Civil Disobedience and taking the risk I have dreaded all these years, I would fain approach you and find a way out". Specifying the awful evils from which his country was suffering, the Mahatma invited the Viceroy "to pave the way for immediate removal of these evils', and offered 'to discuss matters with him. He then added, "not as a threat, but us a simple and sacred duty peremptory in a civil resister" that "if you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and my letter makes no appeal to your heart, on the 11th day of this month I shall proceed . . . . to disregard the provisions of the Salt Laws".

THE HISTORIC MARCH.

On the day appointed, March 11th, no reply having been received from the Viceroy, Gandhi started his famous march from Ahmedabad to the sea, accompanied by some seventy of his co-workers at the 'Ashram'. In itself there was little that was imposing about this event. It seemed as insignificant and undramatic as another march of another man two thousand years ago from Galilee to Jerusalem. It was simply the spectacle of a little group of pilgrims trudging along the dusty roads of a remote region, in the killing heat of the tropic sun, to arrive sooner or later at a lonely spot upon the shore. Sickness and exhaustion decimated the ranks of the wayfarers as they moved—the leader, with his emaciated body and bandy legs, naked save for the familiar loin cloth, seem by frail that he must collapse at every step. It was all so miserable and pitiful, and, in the eyes of the English, so ridiculous! But caught the imagination of India, and taught the millions of that country the easy and noble way of revolution. And it caught as well the attention of the world, and held it fixed in excited admiration of the Indian cause. Again Gandhi had demonstrated not only his holiness as a saint and his courage as a hero, but also his shrewdness as a statesman and a leader of the multitudes.

On the early morning of April 6th, his journey done, Gandhi waded into the sea at Dandi and gathered up a bucket of water as the first step in the manufacture of salt in defiance of the British crown. Hundreds of men and women, in glad allegiance to their revered Mahatma, entered the ocean with him, and thus with him became open breakers of unjust law. Thus at a place so small and obscure that it does not appear upon the map, there began the greatest revolution of modern times.

JAWAHARLAL'S ARREST.

One week and one day later, on April 14th, the Empire struck in defence of its rule by arresting Jawaharlal Nehru, the youthful and heroic President of the All-India National Congress. Britain thus entered upon the policy of trying to demoralize and defeat the native movement for independence by picking off the leaders one by one, thereby leaving the people unguided and therefore presumably helpless. One great leader after another was thus seized and cast into prison, only to be succeeded by another leader ready and even eager to take his turn of suffering. Motilal Nehru, father of Jawaharlal Nehru Sjt. Abbas Tybji. Mme Naidu. and numerous ithers of the most distinguished among Indians, were in pursuance of this policy all arrested. tried, and are now behind the bars of English jails.

MAHATMA'S INCARCERATION.

On May 4th, after long and apparently inexplicable delay, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, on the eve of a proposed march on the salt works at Dharasana, duly announced, in accordance with his invariable custom, in a second letter to the Viceroy. In the dead of night, at 12-45 a.m., a company of thirty police, headed by the District Magistrate of Surat, entered the camp where Gandhi and his disciples were sleeping, and carried the leader away. No more exact reproduction of the ancient scene in the Garden of Gethsemane can be imagined! Placed in the Yervada prison, Gandhi was held under an ancient Penal Code without trial and in solitary confinement. Eight years ago, on the occasion of his earlier arrest Gandhi was publicly tried and thus allowed to be heard. The fact that the Government did not dare him a trial in the present crisis is an exact measure of the progress of the nationalist movement in India in less than a decade.

NATION'S ADHERENCE TO NON-VIOLENCE.

Gandhi's arrest was followed by the far-spread struggle between the Indian people and their imperial rulers which has continued to this hour. Contrary to every expectation, the Mahatma's followers have remained steadfast to their leader's exalted rule of non-violence. What they were unable to do in 1921 in Gandhi's own presence, they are now doing triumphantly even in Gandhi's absence—refusing deliberately to obey certain British laws, co-operate with British life, and enduring without defensive resistance or attack the blows of the police. The Indian weapons are mass disobedience of law, mass boycott of British goods, mass demonstration in parades and public meetings, and mass endurance of arrest, assault, beatings The world in all its history has never seen a spectacle like this before. It is a new type of revolution against which the familiar weapons of force and violence break themselves to pieces in vain.

STILL-BORN SIMON REPORT.

Into this vast sea of trouble, like a pebble cast into water, came in the latter part of June the two volumes of the long-awaited Simon Report. The character of this document is best indicated by three facts: (a) out of a total of 725 pages, Gandhi and his 1920-21 movement are given 4 pages, and the history of Indian politics since 1920 occupies 12 pages; (b) dominion status, as a possible remedy of the situation, is not mentioned: (c) and, says the Commission, "in writing this Report, we have made no allusion to the events of the last few months in India." Of course, this Report came still-born from the press. It appeared at once beneath the engulfing flood of Indian ridicule and contempt, and will not be heard again.

TOO LATE!

Britain now looks eagerly, hopefully, desperately to a proposed round-table discussion in October. "The next stage in the pursuit of British policy", said Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, in a interview on June 20th last, "will be the holding of a conference to which all sections of opinion in British India and the Indian States are to be invited." The Viceroy, in his recent speech at Simla said, contrary to the Simon Report, that dominion status may be a subject for discussion at this Conference. But the conference, like the report, is now too late! It might have been held last year, even either this year, on Gandhi's stated conditions. But, in the present plight, what Indians, save the docile worshippers of the British authority will deign to journey to London, to talk with those who have for years postponed, and still postpone, the grant of liberty?

Meanwhile, Britain keeps law and order through Ordinance and the lathi.

Where in India, or in the world at large, or even in England, breathes there a man who believes that India will not eventually be free? Since this end must come, as by some decree of fate, why should it not come soon rather than late, easily rather than hardly, by consent and thus with enduring friendship between two great peoples, rather than by conflict and thus with enduring hate? Is it not the Buddha who said, "Hate is not overcome by hate; rather is hate overcome only by love!"

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

## SENATE ELECTION FROM REGISTERED GRADUATES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The process of election to a seat in the Senate from the registered graduates constituency is hedged round with so many tedious and needless formalities, that the average graduate must be excused if he or she feel indifferent in the matter. The voting is supposed to be, in theory at least, by ballot; and yet, under the regulations for the election the voter has to sign on the voting paper itself. Where, then, lies the secrecy of that vote? And as if this were not enough, the signature of the voter has further to be attested by the countersignature of a J. P.; or a Magistrate, or a gazetted Government Officer; or a Fellow of the University. Even in Bombay city, it is not easy for every graduate voter to obtain access to such people for recording a valid vote, uninfluenced by the party who is to attest the voter's signature. What then about the voters in backward places in the moffussil, where they might find it difficult to locate a single specimen of the four species mentioned above? Do the University authoritis take their graduates to be less trustworthy than the attestor? Can they not dispense with these needless and humiliating formalities? Can they not, in the alternative, establish some central voting places, where they would themselves provide ready-made the necessary facilities for recording valid votes, in reasonable secrecy? If they want University elections to have even an iota of purity, they ought to take some such measures as these to assure the convenience as well as the freedom of a University registered graduate.

I am aware, indeed, that these reforms cannot be made while the present election is in progress. That, however, is no reason why the candidate should not provide facilities for satisfying these regulations. It is all very well for people unconcerned to be filled with righteous (!) indignation at such practices but if the votes are to be recorded at all, either the University must give facilities—e.g. by declaring for public information "that the registrar is entitled to countersign all voting-papers," and that he would be in his office during working hours—or the candidates must make arrangement for this purpose without the risk of being vilified.—Yours etc.,

"REGISTERED GRADUATES."

## "CONTEMPT OF COURT" CASE AGAINST THE "STATESMAN."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

is, I submit, contempt of court; I go further and say that any interference with any officer of the court in the discharge of his duties towards the court is contempt of court. Proceeding Mr. Basu cited a very recent case where it had been held that the essence of contempt was not whether in fact the articl had any effect on the court but whether if created an atmosphere of prejudice.

Justice Panckridge: "There was then nothing pending before us.

Mr. Basu: But it was thought there was. This again I submit is a gross case of contempt in itself." But continued Mr. Basu when the Editor came to know that the President had not referred the matter to this court the Editor again started making comments on the said case and on September 2nd came out as follows.

"STATESMEN'S" REMARKS ON COUNSEL.

"Our correspondent was in error in telegraphing us from Chittagong that the President of the Tribunal there had decided to submit to the High Court, the complaint made by Mr. Sarat C. Bose against the use of the unprefixed word 'raiders' as applied to those under-trial. The President very properly holds that what we wrote could in no way prejudice a fair trial. We have expressed regret for a phrase that under extreme interpretation might be held to do injustice to men under-trial. Our original point remains and is not dealt with by Mr. Sarat C. Bose. He threw up his practice at the Bar to devote himself wholly to Congress activities and he is not defending prisoners charged with complicity in terrorist outrage. Is that Congress work or is it not? The question is a simple one and upon the answer a great deal must depend." This in the opinion of Mr. Basu was in itself a gross contempt of court as it was likely to prejudice, the defence of the accused, Ananta and Laimohan for whom Mr. Bose was appearing. It was calculated to dissuade Mr. Bose from continuing to defend them.

"LIKE VULGAR ABUSE."

Mr. Basu, drawing attention of the Court to the passage where Mr. Bose is styled to be "A Self-appointed leader in Bengal of Congress" submitted that, apart from anything else, it was something like vulgar abuse of counsel and that in itself was contempt of court.

Justice Panckridge observed that so many harsh things had been said about Sir Edward Carson and Lloyd George.

Mr. Basu: "If Sir Edward had been attacked while defending a case I am sure it would have been taken notice of."

## Jalgaon's Third "War" Council President Jailed.

JALUAON, Sept. 15.

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Pokhale, formerly member of the Maharashtra "War" Council is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (2) Criminal Amendment Act of 1908. A few days back he together with Mr. Bari, declared himself as president of the Jalgaon Taluka Congress Commitee andt was arrested in the public meeting. He is the third president sent to jail. Three batches are upto now arrested from Udyoga Mandir, each time raiding the Ashram.

BOY TRIED FOR SECOND TIME.

Master Subhan, a boy of 14 is being tried for the second time under section 117 and 26.

# GANDHIJI MUST BE RELEASED BEFORE THE END OF OCTOBER.

## And Will Attend The Round Table Conference.

### NOTED ASTROLOGER'S REVISED OPINION.

"I am as certain as anything that Mahatma Gandhi will be released before October 27 and that he will attend the Round Table Conference, for according to the Bhrig Samhita he is bound to go on a voyage to England and there take part in affairs of State" said Pundit Shankershastri Hosritti, the well known astrologer who is now in Bombay. "Some months ago, I had said that the repression would continue and that most of the leaders would be released by the end of September I still stick to that now."

When he was pointed out the many inconsistencies in the versions of different astrologers who had ventured to give their opinions, based on the movements of the distant stars, he pleaded that astrology could not say for certain whether and when certain events would take place. But it was able to point the direction and give a sort of inkling of future events.

"My reason for venturing this opinion is that a conjunction of Mars and Jupiter will take place on 27th of this month, and this will be the time when political prisoners will be set at liberty. I know I had said that the date would be between 15th and 27th of this month, but there was a slight mistake owing to the inauspicious yoga between the Saptarshis and Mars". That was from his reading of Gandhiji's horoscope said the Shastri.

When he was told of the unsuccessful issue of Jayakar-Sapru negotiations, he said from a reading of the horoscope of British Cabinet he could not say that those negotiations were altogether unsuccessful, for everybody now knew where he stood. "Some persons will intervene in the crisis and bring about an understanding," was his final conclusion.

Wait and see!

## Indian Tariff Board Office Shifts.

—:o:—

"The office of the Indian Tariff Board will close in Bombay on the 15th September and will re-open in Calcutta at No. 1, Council House Street on the 17th September. All communications for the Board should be addressed to its Calcutta office."

# Why Indian Steel Industry Was Not Prospering?

—:o:—

## ATTACK AGAINST TATA DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT.

### Shareholders In A Fighting Mood.

Severe strictures were made against the Directors and Managing Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. by several speakers at an informal meeting of the shareholders of the Co. held under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association in the offices of the Association, Dalal Street, on Monday evening.

At the outset, Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, Secretary of the Association read out the notice convening the meeting.

WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO.

Mr. Sorab R. Davar, Barrister, who presided opened the proceedings by explaining what the Managing Committee of the Association proposed to do.

The Company, he said, represented a very important industry, in which not only the shareholders but the nation as a whole was interested. The Company was specially protected by Government with public money, and the shareholders must see that the industry was working satisfactorily. The Company, however, for some reasons, was not working satisfactorily and not paying dividends. It was, therefore, just and proper that they as shareholders should put their heads together and think out what concerted action and steps they could take to bring about the necessary improvements. If an industry such as this, started by the great patriot Mr. J. N. Tata, and placed in the most favourable circumstances and under very able Directors was not prospering, there must be something wrong in the organization of the Company, and they must see and investigate what was wrong with it.

The object of the meeting, said Mr. Davar, was to get the support of the shareholders to what the Managing Committee of the Association proposed to do at the general meeting. The shareholders should get as large a number of the proxies as possible.

SHAREHOLDERS' CHOICE.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia, who spoke next said that the Association had sent a representation that day (on 15th) to the Directors of the Company, suggesting two names for Directorship, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in place of one of the Directors who was retiring by rotation, and Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, ex-Judge of the High Court, as an additional Director. As soon as the representation was received, the Chairman called him (the speaker) and assured him that he would put their views before the Board.

Proceeding, Mr. Kapadia said that they wanted to have on the Board Directors who had the ability, time and energy to study the affairs of the Company were closely. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was a very capable man, and his intimate knowledge of the steel industry was shown during the debate in the Assembly on the Steel Protection Bill.

"SPINELESS MEN".

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia then made a trenchant speech vehemently denouncing the Directors of the Company. He said that the Directors were spineless men, "mamamasina" (i.e. appointed by family arrangement). As regards the new directors suggested by the Association, Mr. Dumasia fully approved of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. But he suggested Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, in place of Mr. Abdeali Kajiji who did not know much about the steel industry.

They had been demanding a reconstruction and reorganisation of the Company, ad drastic retrenchment, but with no result.

CENSURE MOTION ON DIRECTORS.

Mr. Dumasia said he was going to move a resolution of censure on the Board for bringing this disaster on the city and the country.

Mr. Dumasia then commenced reading the letter he had addressed to the Directors. He wrote to them that the Directors had shown no special capacity for management, and had filed to profit by past experience. He severely condemned the conduct of the Directors in not notifying the break-down of the protection.

MR. DUMASIA PULLED UP.

When Mr. Dumasia had read about half the letter, the President interrupted Mr. Dumasia, saying that they were not out to quarrel with the Directors.

Mr. Dumasia: Why not? We want to quarrel with them.

The President said that reading the letter through would take up much time, and there were other shareholders who must be allowed to speak.

A section of the meeting asked Mr. Dumasia to proceed with the letter. But the Chairman suggested that instead of reading the letter through, Mr. Dumasia might explain in brief the support of his letter.

Mr. Dumasia: I know the rules better than you do. The sense of the House is on my side. I have my right to read it through.

The Chairman said the meeting could not monopolise the whole time.

Mr. Dumasia: Why did you call us then? To insult us?

Ultimately the Chairman allowed Mr. Dumasia to finish reading his letter which further stated "We (shareholders) are treated as bullocks fit only to drag your (Directors') chariots."

Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, who spoke next said that it was no use crying over spilt milk. What they had to consider was how best to improve the situation. This could only be done if the Directors and Managing Agents should a conciliatory attitude and a real desire to put the affairs right. Unless they changed their mentality, all the efforts of the shareholders would prove fruitless. They had appointed Mr. Vishweshwar Ayer as a Director some time ago. But there was no improvement at all. The reason was that he was one against the 11 Directors and the Managing Agents.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Another speaker blamed the Government for the present state of the Company. He said that at the time of giving protection the Government promised to purchase lakhs of tons of steel from the Company. Instead, they were purchasing only one lakh tons.

Mr. Kapadia said that the position that had arisen was unprecedented. The Directors, by their original notice in the newspapers had convened the meeting on the 19th September. But by a later notice printed in the Directors' report, they had announced that the meeting of the 19th will be dissolved and another meeting was convened on 30th September.

But the legal position was that a meeting once convened cannot be postponed by the will of the Directors. It could only be adjourned or postponed by the consent of the meeting.

The President said a large number of shareholders were scattered all over the country. It was therefore, difficult to get a sufficient number of votes by which to wield a sledge-hammer.

They must therefore try to secure their object amicably with the Directors. If that failed, they would consider what further steps to take.

Mr. E. F. Groombridge of Messrs. Forbes and Lund said that as regards the new directors suggested by the Association, the shareholders should support them solidly and not divide their forces by suggesting alternative names.

The representation addressed by the Association to the Directors was then read out to the meeting. The press were requested to withdraw at the time.

The following resolution proposed by Dr. Kothawala, was then passed 'nem con'.

This informal meeting having considered the representation dated 15th September 1930 addressed by the Association to the Directors approves and adopts the same, and expresses its thanks to the Association for the trouble it has taken in the cause of the shareholders of the Company.

The meeting hopes that the management of the Company will be good enough to carry out in consultation with the Association the suggestions contained in the said representation, and exhorts the shareholders to attend the meetings of the Company in large numbers and press their legitimate demands.

This meeting further requests the Association to call another meeting of the shareholders of the Company at a suitable date to consider the Directors' report and accounts which have not yet been received by all the shareholders.

# STOP PRESS.

—:o:—

RACE FOR AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Newport (Rhode Island)—The second race for America's Cup started punctually at 11/40, America time. There was ten mile breeze. "Enterprice" which was faster soon crossed "Shamrock" bows and is now five boatlengths ahead and is gaining with every. Thus "Shamrock" is doomed to watch defenders stern throughout, unless she gains collision.—Reuter.

AMERICA WINS.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.

(Rhode Island)—In the second race for America's Cup the American yacht "Enterprise" won.—Reuter.

# NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means, all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

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## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

### Hedge Selling And Trade Buying

### UNDERTONE STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 15.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market ruled steady, favourable crop conditions being offset by trade buying and short covering. The market closed irregular from a rise of 1 point to a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 11 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.63c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. There was absence of selling pressure and prices recovered under scattered buying and closed at a decline of 3 points for near months while distant deliveries declined 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 6.23d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures easy and declined 5 points while Egyptians closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points.

U. S. A. MILL CONSUMPTION.

The Census Bureau report on U. S. A. Mills consumption for August was 352,000 bales against 379,000 bales for last July. Comparison with past season, August consumption by U. S. A. Mills reads as under:—

| Season. | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1930-31 | 352,000 |
| 1929-30 | 558,000 |
| 1928-29 | 527,000 |
| 1927-28 | 635,000 |
| 1926-27 | 500,000 |

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PRIVATE CABLES.

New York 12th inst.:—

December Highest 11-43 (opening) lowest 11.13 (2-59 p.m.)

New York 13th inst.

October Highest 10.98+.01 lowest 10.92—05.

December Highest 11.17 (11.51 a.m.) lowest 11.09 (10-06 a.m.).

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee from Liverpaol.

Hedge selling may result in further gradual decline but after peak of movement passes look for distinctly better prices.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

New York:—

"Hedge and speculative selling depressing but spinners interested in market. Large quantities wanted slightly below present prices with large buyers preparing to take from one to three years supply on scale down."

Garside:—

Conditions have now resulted in heavy fruiting. Cotton leaf worm is doing considerable damage in Central and Wesern parts of the Belt. Conditions hereafter to be very favourable and crop prospects will increase moderately. We think our last estimate will be exceeded if rains do not increase usual field loss. We believe the crop is likely to be close to the last Bureau estimate. Acreage somewhat increase. Weather:—

Light to moderate rainfall Central Belt, Oklahoma and Eastern Belt Entire Belt partly cloudy.

New York:—"Hedging slightly increased with good weather. Market supported by scale down buying orders."

New York—"Market sustained by growers holding. Trade buying on theory level attractive and expectation acreage reduction next year. Offtake American continues very small with no signs of real improvement in trade, whilst carry over large and crop ample for present requirement. Rains since Bureau report are favourable to crop."

Reuter:—"Market was steady favourable crop conditions being offset by trade buying and covering by shorts."

Hornby:—"New York cables active hedge selling."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 12th instant as under:—

9 a. m. Heavy rains in Alabama. Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas. More rain expected.

12.15 p. m. Between midnight and daylight light rains along Carolina Coast and Georgia. Warm

Reuter's cable: New York 12th Sept. New York Cotton Review:

"The Government Report of about 300,000 bales above expectations resulted in liquidation and scattered selling, which were absorbed as prices approached the previous low records. There are no indications of any weakening of the spot situation or of a holding movement in the South, and the market has rallied on trade buying and covering. Some larger speculative short lines are believed to have been covered on advance leaving the technical position rather easier. Hedge selling remains very light, imparting a rather steadier undertone. In the meantime, it is believed that the more immediate action on the market depends chiefly on the rate of marketing in the South, but many authorities express confidence in the prices as a long-range proposition."

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 13th instant as under:—

9 a. m. Warm. Light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt and Georgia. Entire belt partly cloudy.

12.15 p. m. New York cables: Improvement in textiles moderately further extended; better feeling, Hedge pressure increasing. Market acts lower but large buying orders accumulating under market, and decline if occurring should be gradual and not very substantial.

12.45 p. m.: Between midnight and daylight, light rains in the Eastern belt and Central belt. Weather cooler.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) 6:16. Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 204 4.63. Difference 153 pts. Rs. 67.

New York May (Close) 11.43 5.71 Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 304 4.63 Difference 108 pts. Rs. 48.

Liverpool New York.

(At N. Y. Close and Li'pool due) October 87, May 89 (American points.)

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

| Name of Company. | Latest prices |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) | £101 0 0 |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | £ 77 10 0 |
| Attock Oil Co., Ltd. | £ 1 5 9 |
| Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45) | £ 90 0 0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | £ 0 11 9 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | £ 0 11 3 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil Co. | £ 0 9 6 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £ 5 12 6 |
| French 5 p.c. Rentes | £ 21 2 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Corpn. | £107 0 0 |
| Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. | £ 1 5 9 |
| India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock | £ 63 15 0 |
| India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55) | £ 86 10 0 |
| India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock | £ 55 0 0 |
| Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) | £ 0 1 3 |
| London and Rhodesian Mining & Land | £ 0 1 9 |
| Mexican Eagle Oil Co. | £ 0 11 0 |
| Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd | £ 0 1 3 |
| Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) | £ 3 5 0 |
| Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. | £ 1 15 0 |
| De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. | £ 1 13 3 |
| Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb. | £ 62 0 0 |
| Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48 | £102 0 0 |
| Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures | £ 96 15 0 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47) | £104 0 0 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 15.

**3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 65/6.**

**4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2**

**4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.**

**4 per cent Loan due 1960-70** Rs. 73/12.

**4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95**

**4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60** Rs. 83/

**5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95**

**5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4**

**5 per cent Loan due 1939-44** Rs. 94/6

**5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due** 1933 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3

**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due** 1931 Rs. 101/2

**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due** 1932 Rs. 102/

**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/7**

**6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935** Rs. 105/2

**4 per cent Port Trust due 1974** Rs. 72/8.

**4 per cent Improvement Trust** due 1974 Rs. 72.

**4 per cent Municipal due 1974** Rs. 72.

**5 per cent. Bombay Municipal** due 1959 Rs. 90/4

**6 per cent Bombay Municipal** due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

**FORWARD RATES.**

17th September Settlement.

**3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs.** Rs. 65-6-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 101-3-0.

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 p. c.

Call Money 2 per cent.

One month 2-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.

**Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.**

Tone of Money Market:—Easy

## MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

### Exchange Quotations.

Bombay. Sept. 15.

**B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.**

**B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.**

**LONDON.—**

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Near

**Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail**

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.

**Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16** Sept.

**Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32** Oct.

**NEW YORK.—**

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2

Banks Selling T T 278 1/4

Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

**PARIS:—**

Banks Selling D D 914

Banks Buying D D 924

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

**JAPAN.—**

Banks Selling T T 137 3/8

Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4

**HONGKONG.—**

Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

**SHANGHAI.—**

Banks Selling D D 111 1/2

**SINGAPORE.—**

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

**JAVA.—**

**Banks Selling D D 89 3/8**

**CROSS RATE.—**

New York/London 4.86 1/16 13th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/7 5/8 15th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 3/8 13th inst.

London/Paris 123.75 13th inst.

London/Belgium 34.86 13th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.05 1/4 13th inst.

London/Italy 92.80 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 7/8 11th inst. £4-5-0 1/8 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 11th inst. 16 13/16 13th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 11th inst. 16 13/16 13th inst.

Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 11th inst. 36 1/2 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 per cent. 11th inst. 2 1/8 per cent. 13th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 per cent. 11th inst. 2 7/16 per cent. 13th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. Small business.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, September 15.

The meeting of the Board of the stock exchange to consider the question of reopening of forward and cash business met this afternoon. It is reported that there are many members on the Board who are not in favour of allowing the present deadlock to continue any longer.

So there is likelihood of lifting the ban which the Board has placed on free trading. It is reported also that some prominent brokers will be requested to help the Board by giving their advice on the matter.

Up to now the Board never cared to hear general opinion, and allowed the situation to drift. Now, things have become unstable and somewhat serious. The nature all the while worked against their anticipations, and there is no way left to get out of the impasse. Thus probably with a view to make the share brokers a portion of the blame of its autocratic action, several brokers are to be consulted on Wednesday when the Board will meet again for further consideration. However, in the meantime they are gaining time thereby, to get their objective in view.

It is said that one thousand shares of Tata Steel second pref. shares were sold at Rs. 44/12. At the opening these shares were done at Rs. 49/8 but declined owing to absence of buyers. Demands the close there was some recovery.

Following business was done today on cash terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Cotton Press | 168/12 |
| A. Prantij Rail | 801/4 |
| Tapti Rail | 697/8 |
| Indian Bank | 81 |
| Imperial Bank | 1242/8 |
| Imperial Bank New | 313/12 |
| Baroda Bank | 72 |
| Central Bank | 15 |
| Andhra Ord. | 611/8 |
| Tata Power Ord. | 435 |
| Tram Pref. | 65 |
| Katni Dfd. | 615 |
| Punjab Cement Ord. | 9/2 |
| Punjab cement Pref. | 10 |
| New India Ince. | 17/14 |
| Scindia | 6/11 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 46 |
| Tata Construction | 28 |
| B. Burma | 228/12 |
| B. B. Petrol | 3 |

Sir Byramjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy and Captain K. S. Rajendra Singhji lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

Captain and Mrs. G. B. Harvey and Miss Vicers dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

## LAND REVENUE ATTACHMENTS

(Continued from page 4.)

houses and receptacles after due notice and to recover money, but even these make it obligatory on them to furnish inventories of articles removed and to make regular "Punchnamas". But here over a month before the rules were passed, the village was raided, about 100 houses were broken open, the villagers silenced, literally at the point of the bayonet, and several lorryloads of household and other articles attached and removed to the Taluka Cutchery. No inventories were supplied, no "Punchnamas" were made, and instead of the value of the articles removed being nearly equal to the sum due as per rules, the value exceeded the amount of cess due from 5 to 10 times.

And one other thing to the credit of the villagers must be mentioned before I close. Last year most of the villagers had actually paid their land revenue, before it was suspended on account of the bad season. The paid-up revenue was ordered to be refunded, but it was not, as a matter of fact. Over Rs. 2,000 is still to be paid back by Government on this account. As against this amount, the cess amount of less than Rs. 200 could have been easily set off by book entries, even if it were not postponed till January, 1931, before which date no amount could be claimed customarily. The villagers silently stood aside, did not raise a finger, some suffered a few lathi blows and all of them remained completely non-violent, justifying the Satyagraha methods of Mahatma Gandhi.

## MESTON ALARMED

### Because U. S. A. Sympathises With India

The London correspondent of "Hindu" cables under date Sept. 11:—

Lord Meston, on return from the United States, writes despairingly to "The Times" regarding the anti-British propaganda which is widespread, growing unchecked. He says many American resent it but the conviction that Britain has no case for refusing immediate self-government to India is rapidly gaining ground and cutting clean across the growth of better understanding between England and America. He urges that, unless something is done to check the monstrous campaign of falsehood and slander without loss of time, any moral support from across the Atlantic will largely disappear.

## MONSOON'S STRENGTH.

—:o:—

### Indore Gets Five Inches Rainfall

POONA, September 15.

Yesterday's depression has moved very little northwards, and is merging in the seasonal low pressure area over the Gangetic Valley.

The monsoon has been strong along and near Eastern Himalayas; East United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces and Konkan, and is normally active in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, east Central India, east Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, east United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, and Konkan, and local in Bengal, West United Provinces, east Central India, east Central Provinces, east Rajputana, and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Malabar and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy two; Victoria Point, Mergui one and half, Diamond Island one, Dibrugarh five, Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazaar one and a half; Sibsagar, Patna, Gaya one; Indore five; Gorakhpur three; Hoshangabad, Cawnpore two Mussoorie one and a half; Pachmarhi, Agra, Lucknow, Sangor one; Dalhousie, two; Jhalarpatan one; Mahabaleshwar thirteen; Khandala five; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao, Poona one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in West Central India and north Bombay Deccan, increase in Lower Burma and east Rajputana, extend in east and north Punjab, and continue without large change elsewhere.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rainfall is likely in Lower Burma.—A. P.

## BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, September 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 15th September 1930—Colaba Point 0.95 inches; Fort 1.50 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.66 inches.

Total since 1st June to date—Colaba Point 84.19 inches; Fort 87.21; J. J. Hospital 92.22.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928—Colaba Point 78.42; Fort 110.21; J. J. Hospital 84.78.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929—Colaba Point 48.77; Fort 62.43; J. J. Hospital 54.93 inches.


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TASTE above everything"

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It is borne in upon you, for Rs. 10 for a watch bearing the name 'AFTAB' Keyless Lever Watch' which is a guarantee of honest value, that to buy the numerous cheap watches offered by some dealers at prices so absurdly low that the quality of the article is of the poorest, the mechanism flimsy and workmanship ordinarily bad.

The "AFTAB" Keyless Lever Watch
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OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY CALCUTTA


## "CONCENTRATE ON THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

### Nationalist Christian Party Meeting.

In spite of a heavy down-pour of rain on Sunday the 14th inst. afternoon, and the attractions of the Mount Mary Feast of Bandra for all Christians on the same day, Dhuru Hall, Dadar, presented an animated scene of Nationalist Christians in meeting.

A Public meeting of the Christians of Dadar was held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party presided over by Miss Ida M. Dickinson when short and interesting speeches on the present situation in India were delivered and listened to with wrapt attention by the audience.

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni dwelt on the aspects of economic Swaraj and industrial Swaraj, co-partnership, housing and his scheme of tenant-landholders.

The Doctrine of Non-violence the cause of Prohibition and the cult of Khaddar were very ably expounded by the venerable, Mrs. L. N. Tilak.

The root of causes of the present struggle for freedom, and the successful results achieved hitherto, and also the urgent necessity for continuing the struggle until freedom is attained was explained to the audience in a stirring and moving appeal by Mr. Govind Shanker Kunthi.

Mr. James Coelho exhorted his audience to participate in the national movement wholeheartedly.

Miss Ida M. Dickinson impressed upon her audience the value of concentrating their energies on the practical side of the attainment of their desires and thus to promote their cause rather than sticking to an attitude of mere intelligent observers and remaining content at that.

The Meeting terminated with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Mr. Joa Bennie.

THERE ARE

**3 Powerful Weapons**

In the Armoury of INDIA by which she can quickly attain her desired Goal.

(1) Support Indian BANKS.
(2) Patronise Indian SHIPPING.
(3) Insure only with INDIAN INSURANCE CO'S.

Use these 3 WEAPONS and

**SWARAJ is yours!**

**New India Assurance Co.**

IS THE LARGEST COMPOSITE

INDIAN INSURANCE CO.

With a

Paidup Capital of Rs. 71,21,055

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Transacts Life, Fire, Motor, Marine, Accident, Burglary, Riot and Civil Commotion, Workmen's Compensation and all other classes of Insurance.

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INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT FOR INDIANS

All policies on which at least one full year's premium has been paid and issued on the life of any person who suffers incarceration in gaol for any political offence and which lapse or for non-payment of premiums while the assured is in jail will be kept in force for at least one year from the date of lapse or for such further period as may be sanctioned by the Directors.

Total Assets Over ... Rs. 1,50,00,000
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INSURE WITH AN INDIAN COMPANY AND DO YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY.

Branch: BOMBAY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. or R. G. DAS & Co., Managers

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 12.

(In thousands.)

| | Season To date. Bales | This week. Bales | Corresponding Season 1929-30. Bales | Corresponding Week 1929-30. Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight (excluding Linters) | 1,549 | 429 | 1,098 | 139 |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding Linters) | 253 | 32 | 529 | 133 |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 658 | 204 | 374 | 172 |
| Of which to Japan | 80 | 32 | 24 | 4 |
| Of which to China | 18 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Of which to Great Britain | 85 | 13 | 40 | 20 |
| Of which to Germany | 220 | 73 | 117 | 68 |
| Stock at New York | —— | 237 | —— | 105 |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | —— | 2,106 | —— | 713 |
| Stock at U. S. Interior towns | —— | 649 | —— | 230 |
| World's visible supply | —— | 5,723 | —— | 3,528 |
| Of which American Cotton | —— | 3,873 | —— | 1,631 |
| Forwarded to world's mills (excluding Linters) | 766 | 125 | 1,021 | 211 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 1,277 | 393 | 709 | 260 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

(In thousands.)

| | Season To date. Bales | This week. Bales | Corresponding Season 1929-30. Bales | Corresponding Week 1929-30. Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Imports | 125 | 22 | 169 | 18 |
| East Indian Imports | 30 | Nil | 34 | 1 |
| Total Exports | 13 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| East Indian Exports | 5 | Nil | 3 | 1 |
| Total Forwarded | 102 | 30 | 203 | 41 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 37 | 6 | 25 | 3 |
| Total Stock | —— | 731 | —— | 733 |
| East Indian Stock | —— | 53 | —— | 55 |
| *Total Sales | —— | 25,970 | —— | 33,500 |
| East Indian Sales | —— | 2 | —— | 1 |

*Total Sales in full.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.

Bangrove, Hunter, Colombo
Ridderkerk, Coerkemp, Rotterdam
Formosa, Abborg, Gothenburg
Odwald, Raynoldburg, Macassa

LOADING

Sept. 15.

Steamer Trevyn for London

S S Bangrave:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Bangrove, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo

S S Ridderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Ridderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Formosa:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Formosa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Odwald:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Odwald arrived in harbour yesterday from Macassa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

—:o:—

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

MONDAY, September 15, 1930.

3 Ranchi, London, 20-9, M M and Co.
4 Formosa, Calcutta 18-9 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Odenwald Hamburg 18-9 Volkart Bros.
7 Wartenfels Karachi 17-9 L Edwards Ltd.
9 City of Dunkirk Karachi 16-9 K Nixon and Co.
11 Barrgrove Antwerp 18-9 L Edwards Ltd.
13 Batala Kashiprasad Marmagoa N F, M Govind
14 C/Benares Dunkirk 18-9 K Nixon & Co.
16 Ellora Africa N F, M M and Co.
17 Wikcox Colombo 16-9 L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda Persian Gulf, 17-9 M M and Co.
8 Hathola Calcutta, 20-9 M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore Kobe 16-9 M M & Co.
10/11 Honolulu Maru Kobe 22-9 O S Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK.

P Jalaputra Rangoon 18-9 Scindia S N Co.
B Pundit N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 17-9 Merchant S N Co.
K Dayavati Mangalore 19-9 B S N Co.
Q Fayer Bangkok 20-9 F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels 20-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 17-9-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE

Tevere 23-9-30 L T Co.
Pisna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Yselkerk 5-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

—:o:—

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 24-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranchi 20-9-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares 18-9-30 K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wilcox L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bangrove NF L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels NF L Edward Ltd.
Clenwood NF Volkart Bros.
Ridlerkerk NF E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
Karapara NF M M & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela, NF, M M and Co.
Baroda NF M M & Co.
Vasna NF M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru 22-9-30 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore NF M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra 14-9-30 Scindia S N Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 20-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, NF, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 9,316, Brooks P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 3766 Schnier, L Edward Ltd.
Bangrove 3237 L Edward Ltd.
Olenwald 3,007 Volkert Bros.
Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares 4477 Wyper K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Willcox 3653 Buckley L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Honolulu Maru 3540 Matsuda O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3263 Woodroff P & O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela, 2,043, Ramsay, M M and Co.
Baroda 1,877 Eadie M M & Co.
Vasna 2,043 Fitzherbore M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra 3113 Trick S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karapara 3722 Maclean M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager 661 Bredol F F Campbell Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 3229 Hughes M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Kidderpore 19-9-30
Dayawati 13-9-30
Jehangir 13-9-30
Pandit 15-9-30
Vita 15-9-30
Baroda 15-9-30
Salabangha 12-9-30
Naldera (cargo brought from B. P. Station by carts) 12-9-30
British Ambassador 13-9-30
Kota Tiandi 15-9-30.

—:o:—

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

S S Wartenfels L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—10 cases goplonz goods; 20 cases wire nails; 193 cases beer; 56 cases plywood; 150 cases medicine; 34 cases lamps; 1388 cases paper; 100 cases stoves; 225 cases milk; 80 cases spirits; 55 cases glassware; 18 cases machinery; 50 cases tiles; 45 cases camphor; 115 bales boards; 75 bundles flanges; 200 bundles copper sheets; 750 bundles y m squares; 598 ingots copper; 100 bundles y m circles; 200 bundles poles; 42 cases screws; 65 cases cnd goods; 216 cases ahenlogs; 446 dms chemicals; 166 drums m a foil.

From Brewen:—784 cases beer; 359 cases glassware; 130 cases paper; 110 cases hollow glass; 100 cases salt; 65 casks barytes 216 pieces pulleys; 125 bundles steel; 1095 bundles plates; 50 coils wire; 180 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—276 cases tyres; 50 cases cocoanut oil; 100 cases dextrine; 20 cases farina; 50 ases soap; 134 cases brandy; 1350 cases vegetable products; 700 coils copper wire; 35 cases syrup; 75 bundles steel bars; 44 bundles steel beams; 495 bundles steel angles; 113 bundle steel joists; 388 bundles steel plates; 250 bundles steel rods; 2494 bundles steel hoops; 227 bundles steel flats; 1898 bundles steel sheets 148 bundles pipes; 75 bundles poles 2400 drums asphalt; 2263 drums dyes dry; 492 drums dyes paste.

From Alexandria:—360 bales cotton.

S S Kidderpore M M and Co. from Kobe:—55 cases coal tar; 10 cases glue.

From Osaka:—50 cases paper; 104 cases glassware; 100 bales cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai:—1033 bags beans; 31 chests tea.

From Canton:—70 bales silk raw.

From Hongkong:—54 cases preserver; 24 cases s p goods.

From Singapore:—64 bundles brassware; 477 cases rattan.

From Penang:—500 cases tin; 252 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—15 cases wine; 94 cases chests tea; 13 cases tallow.

S S Salabangka T M and Co from Genoa:—25 cases camphor; 75 cases paste; 17 cases rugs; 15 cases cotton embroidery; 100 bags almonds.

S S Filefcill B Shell Oil Co. from Beamont Texas:—6539 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

S S Moolian M M and Co from Adelaide:—48 barrels tallow; 50 boxes sultanas; 50 boxes currents.

From Sydney:—88 casks tallow; 54 cases fruits.

From Melbourne:—126 bags dripping; 30 bags potatoes; 60 bags peas; 50 bales wool.

From Christ Church:—56 casks tallow.

From Habart:—125 cases jams.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

S S Ranchi for London:—10 bales cotton yarn; 1 case cotton piece goods; 1 case brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 10 cases cotton prints 2 bales woollen numdas 17 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts castorseed M Bhuta and Co.

S S Trewyn for London:—10002 cwts groundnut oil cakes 4029 cwts linseed Steel Bros.

For Leith:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 6000 cwts cottonseed Birla Bros; 25000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Bangrove for Antwerp:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 300 cwts niger seed T S Thadani and Sons; 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 400 cwts crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co; 110 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—50 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 55 bales cotton raw J Finlay and Co; 32 cwts wet castings Ad Meyer; 450 cwts gum karaya 100 cwts gum shiraz J Meyer & Co; 1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Brewen:—6 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co; 300 cwts mustard seed 300 cwts kardi seeds M Bhuta and Co.; 12 bales cotton carpets Thos Cook and Sons.

For New York:—399 cwts gum karaya N Mooji and Co.

S S Odenwald for Barcelona:—105 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw Anglo Siam Corporation; 82 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—168 casks goat skin M Mohmed Ali and Co; 71 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

For Auckland:—6 bales cotton thread waste H Jagmohandas and Co.

For New York:—20 cwts cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Kobe:—690 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—423 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, September 15

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 453 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 15.

In full- pressed 12-9.30 This year.

| Bales. | Since 1st Sept. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 653 |
| Central India | 2,404 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 71 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 61 |
| Berar | 2,922 |
| Central Provinces | 480 |
| Total Oomras | 5,894 |
| Dholera | 63 418 |
| N. W. Provinces | 515 |
| Rajputana | 184 |
| Sind-Punjab | ..... |
| Broach | 332 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1,093 |
| Western Northerns | 1,490 |
| Cocoanada | ..... |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 148 1,824 |
| Persian | ..... |
| American | 514 |
| Egyptian & African | 889 4,781 |
| Comilla Burma & other sorts | ..... |
| Total | 1,105 17,045 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full- pressed 12-9.30 This year.

| Bales. | 1st Sept. to 4th Sept. |
|---|---|
| Europe | 2,681 3,937 |
| Japan and China | 8,468 Nil. |
| Coast Ports | 325 106 |
| Up-country by Rail | 1,540 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan | 61,863 |
| Total | 11,454 67,446 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 15.

Castorseeds—Delivery September: Opening Rs. 41/8; Highest Rs. 41/10; Lowest Rs. 41/6; Closing Rs. 41/8.

Castorseeds—Delivery May: Opening Rs. 36/11; Closing Rs. 36/15/6.

Castorseeds—Delivery February: Opening Rs. 35/2; Closing Rs. 35/2.

**Amusements.**

The Fair Damsels of the Heaven are as much under the sway of cupid as the ordinary mortals of this world. See this truth demonstrated in this film.

**Dream-Land**

A Krishna Picture abounding in the most lavish and luxurious settings

Daily Four Shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE CAPITOL Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Sensational Drama of Modern Love and Divorce !

NORMA SHEARER

IN

**The Divorcee**

Supported by:—Chester Morris, Conrad Nagel.

EMPIRE THEATRE 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

CHESTER CONKLIN The Romeo of The Wheel in TAXI 13.

A Howl Ride You Will Never Forget

Also Showing—UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL

TARZAN THE TIGER

Featuring FRANK MERRIL and NATALIE KINGSTON.

Two Thrilling Episodes Every Week.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY—6-30 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat., Sun. & Holidays 4 P. M.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL & HILARIOUS COMEDY

The cleanest, coolest and most beautiful Theatre in Bombay.

## Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The local forward market exhibited very steady tone to-day. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and sellers are not inclined to sell short at the present low level as a large section of operators look upon the present price level reasonable. The market opened at Rs. 205/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 205/8 on scattered buying. Liverpool opening cables were very steady. The market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 205/4
Oomra D/J 177
Bengal D/J 149

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 15.

September 132.90 plus 0.70
December 128.00 plus 1.10.
March 125.70 plus 0.90.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 190/195 |
| Bengal | 145/154 |
| Mathia | 161/166 |
| Khandesh | 165/170 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 167/171 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 171/178 |
| Bars./Kurduwadi | 180/186 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 165/170 |
| Nagar/Vambori | 162/167 |
| Purna/Parbani | 167/171 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 169/172 |
| Indore/Ujjain | 170/175 |
| Mirai/Sangli | 212/220 |
| Coompta | 210/225 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 255/290 |

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 15.

100 P. Chrystal and Co. Dhulia 143
100 Gokaldas Dossa Broach 194
100 Ralli Bros. Ruttem 152.
300 Ralli Bros. Pandurna 175 1/2.
55 Ralli Bros. Nizambad 172.
212 Gurumbhai Amod 195.
100 Japan T. and Co. Vijanagar 152
110 Japan T. and Co. Shenabad 173
100 Japan T. and Co. Balwaha 173
140 Japan T. and Co. Akola 172.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Oct. close at 6s. 6-7 8d. up 3 8d.
Dec. close at 6s. 6-3 8d. unchanged.
Mar. close at 6s. 6-3 4d. up 1 4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept. per bushel Dols. 80-1 4 —7 8.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 85-1 —3 4.
March per bushel Dols. 89-3 8 —3 4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

October 16.18 up 5.
November 16.15 up 5.

—:o:—

WHEAT CABLE.

Market now steady would respond bullish news. Prices low enough but Russian offers depress. Plate cables rain would benefit but not urgent yet.

"Wheat farmers substituting other foodstuffs for corn. Increased interest wheat corn straddle."

LINSEED OIL CABLE.

"Very small market, see little prospect price improvement."

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, September 15.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 10 3 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 6 9 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd " | 21 7 3 |
| Silver Ready | 48 6 0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 48 6 0 |
| Silver, 2nd " | 48 2 0 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales 13-9-30 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date | 1333000 | 755000 |
| Receipts Yesterday | 54000 | 48000 |
| Exports to date | 658000 | 384000 |
| Stock at Ports | 2106000 | 713000 |
| " Interior Towns 12-9-30 | 649000 | 230000 |
| " Liverpool do. 12-9-30 | 731000 | 733000 |
| Visible Supply do. 13-9-30 | 3873000 | 1631000 |
| Quantity in Sight 12-9-30 | 1549000 | 1098000 |
| " port of " | 766000 | 1021000 |

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances J6

## WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF WAR DEBTS.

### Britain To Lead Intensive European Drive?

### MR. MACDONALD'S NEW ROLE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Washington.—A political sensation has suddenly arisen from the fact that Sir Warren Fisher and Mr. Thomas Jones, Deputy Secretary to the British Cabinet, have been conferring for several days with the State Department officials. The belief is prevalent in Government circles that Britain is about to inagurate an intensive European drive for the wholesale reduction of war debts and that Mr. MacDonald is seeking to acquire political prestige at home by attempting to do what the previous British Governments have failed to achieve, namely, secure reduction of the British debt to the United States. The story goes that Sir W. Fisher and Mr. Jones had been in New York several weeks as guests of Mr. Houghton, ex-Ambassador in London, where they discussed debt reduction secretly with the principal bankers.—Reuter.

## Ramkrishna Mission's Sind And Kishorganj Relief.

—:o:—

### Appeal For Funds.

—:o:—

Readers are aware of the devastation caused by the floods in the Larkana district of Sind, affecting thousands of people. To alleviate their distress we have opened a relief centre at Nasirabad, where 500 people are being helped with weekly doles of foodstuffs. Fodder is also being supplied.

DISTRESSED KISHOREGANJ

Last week's report from our Mirzapur centre, in the Kishoreganj sub-division, Bengal ,indicates that the condition is growing from bad to worse, and that there is no chance of improvement till the next crop is ready. This means that we shall have to continue our relief work for another couple of months. The other relief parties having closed their work, presumably for want of funds, hundreds of families are beseeching us for help. They are in the grip of acute distress, with hardly anything to eat or wear. Their appeal is irresistible. Seeing the gravity of the situation our workers have added 14 villages to the Mirzapur centre. There are many more villages which are feeling the pinch of hunger, and unless relief is quickly extended to them it will lead to deplorable consequences.

MANY WANTED.

Last week we distributed to 1,493 people belonging to 31 villages 112 mds. of rice, 101 pieces of new cloth, and 491 pieces of aluminium utensils. The want of adequate funds is a serious handicap not only against extension of the work, but also against maintaining that already started. To our sympathetic countrymen our earnest appeal goes in aid of the helpless sufferers. Any contribution will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following addresses:—(1) The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math P. O. Dt. Howrah; (2) The Manager, Advaita Ashrama, 182 A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta; (3) The Manager, Udbodhan Office, 1 Mukerji Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

## TO SAVE PEASANTRY FROM POVERTY"

—:o:—

### Workers Meeting At Sewri.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the workers of the Cotton Green, Sewree, was held this morning at 8-30 a.m. Sjt. Waman Kabadi presiding. Though Sunday is a holiday, the workmen attended in large numbers.

Sjt. Kabadi described to the audience, mostly drawn from the Sahayadri Ghats described the Forest Satyagraha and the work of volunteers in Bombay. It was upto them who were now dwelling in terms to co-operate with their compatriots and the Congress. The President also explained the message of the Congress which was to be non-violent in all circumstances, and exhorted them all to unite, and join the Congress.

A GRIEVANCES OFFICE.

Mr. Narbheram told the workmen that the Labour Office of the Congress would like to help them if they would unite and place their grievances before them. They must, however, first join the Congress and the Congress might even open a special office for them in Cotton Green, to educate them in regard to their rights and duties.

Mr. Baburao explained to the audience that the present unemployment in the city was not due to the boycott, but to the mistakes of the millowners themselves. He exhorted them to join the Congress in large numbers.

Sjt. Babu Kalyan said that those who were going to the Round Table Conference were like birds in a cage. The Round Tablewalla were still enamoured of their slavery, and were going to London to perpetuate it.

## VICTIM OF MADRAS POLICE FIRING

—:o:—

### Plea For Help To Family Of Ambulance Officer

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Dr. U. Rama Rao, in the course of a statement to the Press says: The tragic and premature death of the late Mr. E. K. Govindaswamy Mudaliar, an advocate of the Hight Court of Madras, and Superintendent of the Madras St. John Ambulance Corps as a result of a gun shot wound, which he received during the police firing on the night of the 27th April 1930 at Triplicane, is too recent and fresh to be easily forgotten by either his comrades in the legal porfession or the general public.

The late Mr. E. K. Govindswami Mudaliar was an ardent social worker connected with several puolic institutions in the city and the province to which he gave a good deal of his time and money.

Considering the widespread grief that was evoked in the province at his untimely death and the tributes that were paid to his memory by distinguished persons and institutions of Madras, it was at one time expected that the Government of Madras would do something for the members of his bereaved family including his widow and a minor son aged one year. This hope in the Government having failed, the only alternative now left open is for the public to come forward and extend their practical sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

With this object in view, a fnnd has been opened in the name of the late Mr. Mudaliar which, will be handed over to his widow, to be invested for her benefit, a portion of the fund, being also allowed to be utilised by the widow to meet the expenses of any legal action which she may propose to take against the Secretary of State, in pursuance of a notice which she has already issued through her lawyers. All contributions may be remitted to Dr. U. Rama Rao, 323, Thambu Chetty Street, G. T. Madras.—A. P.

## HARDA NEWS.

—:o:—

(Through H. C. C. C.)

HARDA, Sept. 13.

On the 12th September a huge meeting was held in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Thakur Guljar Singh (a student of the Benares Hindu University). A speech was delivered by Mr. Maheshdatta Mishra who said that Jungle Satyagraha would be started on the 18th.

The same night at about midnight Pt. Sitacharan Dixit, Mr. Dadabhoy Naik, Thakur Guljarsingh and Maheshdatta Mishra (both Benares Hindu University students) were arrested under Section 117 I.P.C. and 26 of the Forest Act. They were at once removed to Hoshangabad to stand their trial.

This morning a successful Hartal is being observed in their honour. All the Municipal schools were closed. A huge procession of nearly 4 to 5 thousands started and paraded through the city. Great excitement prevails in the city".

## HAND GRENADES THROWN AT AUDIENCE

—:o:—

### 2 Killed : 11 Injured

### MANY TRAMPLED ON BY MOUNTED POLICE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Warsaw.—As the audience at a polical meeting of about 1,500 adherents of the Left and Centre Parties was leaving the garden where a meeting was held, a hand grenade was thrown and revolvers fired with the result that two persons were killed and 11 wounded, including five policemen. Panic ensued. Many were trampled on by mounted police who charged the crowd with drawn swords.—Reuter.

## HOSTILITIES IN PEIWAR AREA CEASE

—:o:—

### Chitral Relief Column Halts At Dir

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Chitral relief column halted at Dir on 13th. Discussions between Mohmand assured the clans and Upper Mohmand hostiles are still continuing. The Mohmand Khassadars engaged and drove off the Khawazi Mohmand raiding gang near Khapar Kandes. The Khassadars had one man wounded. In Khurrum, hostiles appear to have retired from the Peiwar area, and all is quiet at present.

Air action continues against two sections of the Chamkanis whose continued resistance is attributed to encouragement given them by Afridi emissaries. In Bannu District, arrangements have been made to prevent the holding of a meeting advertised for 14th September at a hamlet near Nurar. Reports on the evening of 13th September indicated that Wazirs had decided not to attend the meeting.—A. P.

## DEOLALI BOARD ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

DEOLALI CANTT. Sept. 11.

At the triennel General Elections of the Deolali Cantonment Board Elections which was held at Deolali on Friday the 5th inst. at Deolali the following seven members were elected, for the seven seats for elected members in the Board.

The three seats allotted for the Hindus were captured by Messrs. Shukla, Murlidhar Amritrao and Dr. S. D. Desai. The Mahomedans seats were captured by Mr. Syed Asraff, and Fidauli Essufalli. The Parsee community was represented by Capt. Daruwalla.

## American Airmen Give Up Pacific Flight

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

New York.—The American airmen Bromley and Gatty have returned to Sambogni and given up Pacific flight. This is Bromley's third trans-Pacific attempt.—Reuter.

## JAMSHEDPUR MAHILA SAMITY.

—:o:—

The Jamshedpur Mahila Samity will hold an Exhibition of Khaddar and other indigenous products on the 17th and 18th instant to encourage the growth of national industries. All arrangements are in progress to make the Exhibition a success and good exhibits in various lines of industries and arts are expected. The Exhibition will be attended with instructive diversions to infuse the 'purda-nasin' ladies with the spirit of Swadeshism.

On the 11th instant, the Mahila Samity held a "Baby Health Exhibition" which is the first of its kind in the town. It was supervised by eminent doctors and judges and the best baby was awarded a good medal.

Rangoon, Sept. 15.—At 2-10 a.m. this morning an engine, ten goods waggons and a bogie saloon in which the Education Minister was travelling were derailed on the Rangoon—Mandalay line 227-7 miles from Rangoon due to the line being flooded. Three servants in the saloon have been injured and one has been killed.—A. P.

## OVER-PRODUCTION OF JUTE IN BENGAL

—:o:—

### Tremendous Fall Of Prices Caused

### DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR TO DEVISE RELIEF MEASURES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A resolution urging the Government of India to come to the rescue of the cultivators by agreeing to purchase the excess of supply of jute this year in order to equalise the demand and supply and so fetch better prices for all the jute, in the interests of the cultivators, and also to undertake measures restricting cultivation jute was adopted at a meeting held in Albert Hall yesterday, Sir P. C. Ray presiding. The meeting elected a deputation consisting Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. G. D. Birla, D. P. Khaitan and others to wait on the Governor of Bengal and if necessary to higher authorities, with a view to bring to their notice the grave situation in Bengal due to tremendous fall in Jute prices, and devise means of relief.

Sjt. Krishnakumar Mitter suggested that instead of publishing, as Government did, the forecast of annual juterop, the cultivators should be acquainted with the world requirements of Jute, thus helping restriction of the cultivation and to control the prices.

## REQUIEM MASS FOR LATE MANGALORE BISHOP.

—:o:—

The Kanara Catholic Association took the initiative in bringing together most of the Mangalorean Catholic residents and the other Catholics of the City to attend a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Valerian De Souza, the first Indian Bishop of Mangalore, who recently died in Ireland in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, was crowded, last Saturday morning. On this impressive occasion, Rev. Fr. Gherri, S.J., the Parish Priest of Wodehouse Church and an ex-Principal of the Mangalore St. Aloysius' College was the celebrant of the Mass.

Rev. Dr. V. Gracias, the Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Bombay delivered a striking funeral oration, deeply sympathising with the loss of Catholic Mangaloreans, by the death of its "Shepherd," and extolled the merits of the diocese of Mangalore as the leading Catholic centre of India, fittingly characterised by Cardinal Lepicier, the late Papal Visitor to this country as the "Rome of the East."

After the Requiem Mass and with the distribution of mourning cards, the entire congregation assembled in the Hall of Wodehouse Convent when a condolence meeting was held to bereave the loss of the late Bishop of Mangalore. Very Rev. Fr. Villagonga, the Superior of the Jesuit Missions in India, presiding. Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, the G. O. M. of the Catholic Community enumerated the qualities of Bishop De Souza and the brilliant services. His Lordship rendered within the short period of three years since he held, there.

After Mr. Rebello's resolution was passed. Father Villagonga, the Chairman, expressed his delight in meeting the Mangalorean Catholics.

Father Villagonga, declared that he would personally convey to His Holiness the Pope the pioneer work of the Mangalore Catholics and their record achievements in every field of activities, especially in education.

Mr. P. A. Baptista, ex-President of the East Indian Association, associated himself with what the Superior of the Jesuits had said regarding the Mangalorean Catholics and thanked him for it.

Singapore.—Cunningham who again took off from Batavia after magneto troubles, was forced to land in a swamp within an easy reach of the R. A. F. Aerodrome here. He previously discovered petrol leak but kept on until the engine stopped. The machine was damaged but Cunningham was not injured.—Reuter.

## NEED OF ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

### War Against Restricted Tariffs

### MR. GRAHAM'S PLEA FOR FREE TRADE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Rugby.—Addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva yesterday, Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the Tariff Conference to be held early this year. The Convention suggested by the Conference pledges its signatories against any increase in tariffs before April, 1931, and Mr. Graham announced that the British Government had decided to ratify it and urged other nations to do the same before November, when negotiations between the States for further tariff reductions would begin. 19 countries have signed the Convention, and 23 have signed the Protocol for further negotiations.

Mr. Graham urged upon the Assembly the need for economic disarmament, and the cessation of tariff warfare. In the present worldwide trade depression, the danger was that all nations turned forthwith to protection of their own industries as the remedy.

Important, were the coming negotiations, aiming at general tariff reductions, which would be begun early in the autumn. All these, Mr. Graham maintained, were part of the dominating problem of "world restoration." restrictive tariffs which, while giving a temporary stimulus to certain industries, could in the long run, only retard recovery.—B. O. W.

## NAGPUR RESPONSIVIST LEADER CONDEMNS VICEROY'S ACTIONS

—:o:—

### Considers Congress Leader's Peace Terms Reasonable

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

At a public meeting here Dr. M. R. Cholkar, Secretary of the Responsivist Party, who has now signed the Congress volunteer's pledge, moved a resolution which was carried, congratulating the imprisoned Congress leaders on the peace terms offered by them, and condemning the Viceroy's action in rejecting "such reasonable terms." The resolution added that in these circumstances no real patriot should participate in the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

## Dushera Bomb Outrages.

—:o:—

### C. I. D. CHIEF'S REVELATIONS

LAHORE, September 15.

The source from which bombs used in Dushera bomb outrages were obtained, was revealed by Mr. Ewart, Inspector-General of Punjab, C.I.D., giving evidence in the Magistrates Court in the case against Abdul Gani, accused. Mr. Ewart said that seventeen bombs were recovered from the house of the accused on 1st April last, following the information supplied by the approver in his presence. He identified the bombs in the Court and said that ten bombs were reported by the Arsenal authorities of Ferozepore to be dangerous and were therefore destroyed. During the year 1921 a series of bomb outrages occurred at Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadha and similar bombs were used in those outrages. Having investigated them, he was of opinion that such bombs were supplied by Wahabis who have a settlement in the independent territory of Mohammand.—A. P.

## LAHORE'S CONTRIBUTION TO JAILS.

—:o:—

### Only One Shop Not For Congress Mandate.

LAHORE, September 15.

Sjt. Bashamber Dass, a Congressman, Mohamad Amin, the tenth Dictator of the Punjab "War Council" and Khalifa Fazaldin, president of Congress Committee, have been sentenced to a years' simple imprisonment under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

In fifteen days ending 8th September, 15 Congress volunteers were arrested in Lahore city as against 100 Akali Sikhs for picketing. The only place that is being picketed here is a Muslim cloth shop which has not given an undertaking to the Congress not to sell foreign cloth to Indians.—A. P.

## Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

### LATHI CHARGE ON KATHIAWARI SATYAGRAHIS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Mass Civil Disobedience again Salt Act was launched yesterday in Barvala, in Kathiawar, where a procession of about 1000 men and women started on a two-mile march to collect contraband salt. While the processionists returned after collecting salt, they found the town gates closed. The police, after a warning to disperse, made a lathi charge after separating the women from the procession.—A. P.

### Case Against Ranpur Leaders

—:o:—

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Sept. 14.

The case against Sjt. Kakalbhai Ravjibhai Kothary, the Acting Managing Director of Kathiawad Limited, came up for hearing to-day. His co-accused, Sardar Hargovind Mayaram Pandya, Editor "Saurashtra," did not defend himself being an enrolled volunteer of the Satyagraha Samiti. But the case of Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary stands on a different level, although he himself strongly objected to any defence being offered on his behalf. But his friends, including two of the well-known members of the Ahmedabad Bar, strongly advised him to undertake defence as even Mahatmaji himself, Thakkar Bapa and other prominent workers had said in respect of the cases like his.

The trial opened at 1-30 p.m. before Mr. Patel, Dhandhuka Magistrate, with a preliminary address by the public prosecutor, Mr. Lakhia, to the effect that both the accused, Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary and Hargovind Pandya, addressed a public meeting in Ranpur on the 7th August, wherein they advised the people not to pay any tax to the Government. He also cited several sections of Ordinance 6 and some passages from Bombay Government Gazette which, according to him, went to prove that a person or persons whose advised people not to pay land tax might as well be tried under I. P. C. 107 as under the Ordinance. The first witness was the Head-constable of Ranpur, who said in his evidence that he was present in the said meeting held to distribute some prizes to those persons who had played a prominent part in the movement and in that meeting Sardar Pandyaji advised the people not to pay land tax till the Government bent down. He said further more that both the accused were principal leaders and had control over the masses. He saw his colleague taking a note of the proceedings, which he submitted to his superior officer and filed a complaint. The second witness Mr. Kesubha, an Hon. Magistrate here said that he happened to be at the meeting just when Panditji was addressing and left it immediately after Kakalbhai finished speaking. Altogether it did not take more than 10 minutes. The third witness, Bapubha, a Kamdar of a Talukdar here, said that he was present at the meeting just by a chance, heard Panditji but left the meeting and did not know whether Kakalbhai spoke or not. The fourth witness Dadu, a Mukhi of this town said that he was present in the meeting and heard both the accused speaking. He had also heard that Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary called private meetings but he did not know it first hand. Sjt. Bhailalbhai Patel and pleaders representing Kakalbhai Kothary conducted a tantative cross examination and the proceedings terminated at 6. The case stands adjourned on the 20th instant when the remaining 6 prosecution witness will be examined.

### Dholera Satyagraha.

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(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee).

RANPUR, Sept. 13.

Four volunteers were convicted yesterday by the Dhandhuka Magistrate. Sardar Manharlal Bazi was convicted to two months' rigorous imprisonment and was given "B" class. Sjt. Ratilal after being locked-up for about a month as an under-trial was given one month's simple "B" class. Sjt. Chhaganlal Subedar of Nagdka centre and Sjt. Nanalal Manekchand, a member of the Ranpur Youth League were given two months' rigorous imprisonment "C" class.

BARWALA MASS DISOBEDIENCE.

The people of Barwala under the leadership of Sjt. Manubhai Jodhani are offering mass civil disobedience to-morrow by importing contraband salt by thousands of maunds. It is expected that more than four thousand persons will take part. The police force has also been strengthened there.

The case against Sardar Pandyaji and Kakalbhai Kothari, is due to-day. One volunteer named Madhusudan was arrested from Dholera and brought to Dhandhuka.

### Picketers Roughly Handled

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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 14.

The picketing on foreign cloth shops has been launched since the first of September. One picketer was roughly handled by a Parsi cloth merchant day before yesterday. The cloth merchants had pledged not to order or sell any foreign cloth uptill Dewali after the arrest of Mahatmaji but as they had broken their pledges picketing has been launched.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai, the dictator of Broach as one of the members of the Ranpur Inquiry Committee. Sjt. Desai will proceed to Ahmedabad on 17th September to take his charge.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Election for the Broach City Municipality falls on 24th September. As the municipal elections are not boycotted by the Congress the citizens are taking interest in this election. For the thirty-two seats of the local municipality seventy-five candidates are contesting the election.

## POLICE OPEN FIRE.

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### 3 MEN SHOT DEAD IN U. P. VILLAGE.

### Sub-Inspector Killed.

SIMLA, Sept. 15

The following telegram has been received from the District Magistrate dated Bulandshahr (United Provinces) 14th.

"There was a serious riot on the 12th inst. at Gulaothi, near Bulandshahr, where. A Congress meeting was not allowed to be held, and, was dispersed by the police. A large crowd marched towards the Police Thana, and assumed a threatening attitude and was bent upon attacking the police station.

The station officers with the police force stopped their march and ordered their dispersal. A Sub-Inspector was hit with a lathi on the head and he ordered firing. The police fired 23 rounds and the crowd dispersed. One Sub-Inspector was killed and 1 constable was severily wounded. On the Congress side, three men died of bullet wounds, and five were seriously injured. Four other Congressmen with minor injuries have been admitted to hospital.

The situation was brought under control and quiet continues to prevail. The injured men are receiving treatment in the hospital. Investigation is proceeding."—A. P.

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